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REACTION TO NUCLEAR EQUIPPED B-52 BOMBER

Congressmen Protest

LD282325 Moscow TASS in English 2300 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 29 TASS -- A Pentagon spokesman said on Friday that the 131st B-52 bomber, modernised to carry nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, had been added to the U.S. strategic forces. In this way the United States violated the Soviet-American SALT-2 Treaty and exceeded the limits set by it on the strategic armaments. Democratic house members Les Aspin and Patricia Schroeder characterised that step as a blunder and a very wrong decision while Senator Sam Nunn stressed that the violation of the SALT-2 accord by the U.S. would worsen differences with allies.

Lomeyko Criticism

LD282336 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Washington has formally violated the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT II, by putting the 131st cruise missile-carring B-52 bomber into service. The special Soviet envoy Vladimir Lomeyko, has told a news conference in Vienna that Friday, the 28th, was a black day for the entire world because on that day a treaty was dashed that had been the most significant obstacle in the way of the arms race. No country, the Soviet official said, can idly watch the American Administration torpedoing the entire process of arms limitation.

Bogachev: 'Flagrant' Violation

LD281739 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 28 Nov 86

["Washington Kills Another Treaty" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Following orders from the White House, the 131st B-52 bomber was recently equipped with cruise missiles and has today been added to the U.S. strategic force and deployed at the Carlswell Air Force Base.

The fielding of that bomber with cruise missiles is a flagrant violation by the United States of the limits set by the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty on the aggregate number of Mirved strategic missiles and long-range bombers with cruise missiles. Washington has thus ultimately derailed another treaty on the limitation and reduction of armaments that had been concluded before Ronald Reagan assumed office.

During the 1984 election campaign, Reagan's lieutenants kept stressing that the incumbent President was honestly wishing to go down in history as a peacemaker and that if he was elected for another term, arms control would be problem number one for him. yet the practical actions of the Reagan administration prompt the conclusion that its number one task is not the removal of the threat of catastrophic nuclear war but the "ultimate solution" of the problem of arms control through scrapping the last accords in that field.

The record of the U.S. Adminstration on problems of war and peace in the past 6 years includes Washington's renunciation of the treaties on the yield of underground nuclear tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and the blocking of a tripartite treaty on a total and universal nuclear weapon test ban which was viturally ready for signature in 1980. The Reagan adminstration unilaterally stopped under far-fetched pretexts or without any explanations the talks on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean, on arms sales and on anti-satellite systems, and thwarted the Soviet-American talks on the total prohibition of chemical weapons.

The American "Star Wars" plans imperilled the extremely important treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and accords on the prevention of the militarisation of space.

Washington spokesmen publicly claim that the United States "has walked an extra mile" and done everything it could and some more to resolve disarament problems. One fears that if the current adminstration walks at least another quarter of a mile in that direction, not a single accord on lessening the threat of nuclear war will survive.

The renunciation of the SALT-2 treaty by the Reagan adminstration shows that Washington would like completely to remove the remaining barriers to the nuclear arms race and that the American military is prepared to continue to sacrifice the security interests of the nation to the arms merchants and their profits.

The reputation of the United States as a partner in the talks and a party to treaties has dropped to a very low point in the past six years. The ultimate cancellation of the SALT-2 treaty by the United States shows that some Washington politicians have panicked in the face of the prospects that emerged recently for the normalization of Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole.

Blinov Report

PM281450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent A. Blinov report: "Violating the SALT II Treaty"]

[Text] Washington -- The White House is on the verge of officially violating the most important provision of the Soviet-American SALT II Treaty, which limits the number of Mirved strategic missiles and bombers carrying cruise missiles.

On Friday 28 November, the 131st B-52 strategic bomber, equipped with cruise missiles with nuclear warheads, will be transferred from the auxiliary air force base at San Antonio to a bomber aviation unit at Carswell Air Force Base near Fort Worth (Texas).

In practice the United States exceeded the limit established by the treaty earlier this month, when the 131st B-52 bomber emerged from the hangar at the San Antonio base after it was refitted to take cruise missiles: Under the SALT II Treaty missiles and bombers carrying cruise missiles count as soon as they come out of the shops, factories, or other facilities.

Ignoring the clear language of the treaty, spokesmen for the American adminstration claimed that the 131st B-52 bomber is not regarded by them as operational until it arrives in a serving aviation unit. This step was orignally scheduled for the end of December this year. [paragraph continues]

However, as THE WASHINGTON POST writes, President R. Reagan decided in the course of a meeting with Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and Secretary of State G. Shultz on 25 November to accelerate the transfer of the 131st B-52 bomber to the air base.

The White House's actions aroused criticism from U.S. political and public figures who advocate arms limitation. In the opinion of Democratic Senator A. Gore, President Reagan has made a miscalculation as serious as his mistakes in the story of weapons deliveries to Iran.

P. Warnke, who headed the American delegation at the SALT II talks, has condemned the White House's actions. In an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, he writes that the SALT II Treaty is the most significant strategic arms limitation agreement at the present day. Moscow has not violated the numerical limits it lays down, the author notes.

The Reagan administration has struck an unceremonious blow against the entire arms limitation process at a time when the USSR has put forward in Reykjavik far-reaching proposals in favor of new accords, P. Warnke writes in this connection.

Program Notes World Concern

LD282206 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Nov 86

[From "the World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The U.S. Government has made the decision to introduce a new B-52 bomber into its operational strategic forces. It is requipped to carry cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. This is the 131st bomber. The Soviet-U.S. SALT-II treaty, one of the most important international agreements in the area of arms limitation, has thereby been demonstratively and consciously broken. This action has caused very serious concern throughout the world. The Governments of Canada, the Netherlands, and some other countries have publicly condemned the provocative step of the United States. The Japanese newspaper ASAHI writes today: Washington intends to crush underfoot the SALT-II treaty and deprive the world of the most important obstacle standing in the way of a nuclear arms race. It is impossible to understand how, at this important moment, one can deliberately tear at the fabric of Soviet-U.S. ties, ties that are already delicate [tonkiy] anyway. Before it is too late, the newspaper states, the President of the United States must reexamine his decision.

Gerasimov Commentary

LD010038 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Nov 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] [Gerasimov] The United States recently decided to station Lance operational-tactical missiles, capable of carrying nuclear or neutron warheads, in South Korea. These would be in addition to the types of nuclear weapons already there. At Reykjavik, the United States was on the point of agreeing to nuclear disarmament, yet now it is engaging in adding to its nuclear armaments.

This week saw the 131st strategic bomber armed with cruise missiles brought into service. That bomber has attracted enhanced attention, such as was not earned by the 130th and will not be earned by the 132d, because this was the proverbial first grain in the heap, the dividing line beyond which quantity becomes a new quality. This bomber took the United States beyond the limits established by the Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting strategic weapons, known as SALT II. President Reagan has consistently criticized that agreement as deeply flawed, as one which merely limits weapons, while what is needed, it is maintained, is to reduce them. Yet it is reductions Washington is now rejecting in crossing the rubicon of limitations. This is a deliberate bellicose challenge. Strictly speaking, one more bomber does not make a decisive difference; its modernization could have been postponed. The increase in the bomber fleet will be less than 1 percent. In military terms it means additional hassle; in economic terms it means additional expense; but in political terms it means additional costs. Yet the step has been taken. The bomber's destination was Fort Worth in Texas, where it was to go on combat standby. One might, however, say that its destination was Reykjavik. The roar of its engines provides confirmation more convincing than any words that Washington today is in a bellicose frame of mind.

As it happens, the situation there at present is pretty chaotic. The U.S. TIME magazine has an article in its issue of 1 December -- and in case there is any confusion here, U.S. weeklies are dated one week ahead -- entitled "Tower of Babylon," with a diagram showing Reagan and his subordinates speaking entirely at cross purposes. The scandal has so far gone through two phases.

First came the revelation that the United States had sold weapons to Iran, thereby both breaking its own law banning this and deceiving its allies whom the United States had been calling on not to do this. The President said at that time that there had been no third country involved in the secret machinations, But then it very soon came to be known that the weapons had reached Iran via Israel. That caused a great scandal. But then came an even greater scandal, when it was revealed that the profits derived from the operation -- and Israel was selling the Iranians the arms at highly inflated prices -- had gone into a numbered account at a Swiss bank, from which Nicaraguan contras drew money to buy military equipment from the U.S. Department of Defense via the CIA, such purchases contravening the congressional prohibition in force at the time.

It would seem that all of this was dealt with by just one man -- Colonel Oliver North, of the U.S. President's National Security Council. He was very smartly made a scapegoat and fired, while Admiral John Poindexter, the president's assistant for national security affairs, resigned in disgrace. He had been Reagan's fourth assistant for security matters. On 26 November the President appointed a commission of inquiry, but on the 28th Congress decided to set up its own commission. By analogy with the Watergate affair during the time of President Nixon, much i now being written about "Irangate," and forecasts are being made about who else will prove to be involved.

Already, though, there is all the material Americans could want as a basis for either indignation or sarcasm, according to one's choice. For instance, the President initially said that all the military supplies to Iran would have fitted in one aircraft -- in other words, it was all a storm in a teacup. but the fact is that such a capacious aircraft has not yet been built in the United States, for its has been reported that what Israel sold to Iran was over 2,000 antitank missiles, 235 antiaircraft batteries, and much else besides.

Testifying to a congressional commission, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead warned that if the inquiry went too far then, as he put it, the President would lose his ability to carry the free world with him, since, Whitehead said, the President would be left without clothes -- in other words, an emperor with no clothes. Senator John Glenn, for his part, said that if the President had not known what was going on then it means he is not coping with his job. So passions are running high, and this is happening not only as a result of the discrepancy between the eloquently proclaimed high official moral standards and the dirty tricks which have now leaked out but also on account of the issue of who is responsible for U.S. foreign policy. After all, Secretary of State George Shultz has said that he was not apprised of the whole of this affair. Scandal is also mounting over assessments of the political damage the President himself has suffered. His supporters are predicting that all will soon be forgotten, while his opponents are declaring that the damage cannot be shrugged off and that it will make the President what is called a lame duck, in other words not a ruling President but simply one sitting out his term of office.

Here is the opinion of yet another observer: Americans' relationship with Reagan was not so much a political one; it was more like a love affair. Of late Americans have begun asking whether they are being deceived, led up the garden path. There is danger here -- as happens in love affairs -- that love will turn to hatred and the whole affair will turn out even worse than it actually is.

PETROSYANTS: LACK OF 'POSITIVE' RESULTS IN GENEVA

LD290916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The latest round of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on ending nuclear tests has ended in Geneva. Our correspondent in Geneva, Vladimir Dmitriyev, asked Comrade Petrosyants, head of the Soviet delegation to the negotiations and chairman of the USSR State Committee on the Use of Atomic Energy, to comment on the results of the round which has ended:

[Begin recording] [Petrosyants] The third round is over, and we may indeed sum up the results. But, from our viewpoint, the results are not positive. The point is that the Soviet delegation insisted that this round should take place under the banner of preparations for a treaty on ending and banning nuclear tests.

We understand, of course, that at short notice it is not possible to prepare a treaty because there is a whole series of issues: issues of monitoring, of levels of force of nuclear blasts, the number of nuclear blasts, duration of monitoring, and of introducing monitoring in accordance with the 1974-76 treaties.

But unfortunately, the U.S. delegation shied away from a solution to questions linked with the ending of nuclear weapons tests. It posed only one issue, that of reconsidering the protocols of the 1974 and 1976 treaties. That is not a resolution of the question. It signifies a resolution of a secondary, or even, from our standpoint, a tertiary question. It will do nothing to bring us closer to terminating and banning tests of nuclear weapons.

What is the reason for this U.S. position? The reason is a very simple one: the fact is that the United States is continuing nuclear testing, continuing to experiment, continuing to modernize and improve its nuclear weapons, and therefore they are pushing the question of ending tests of nuclear weapons and banning tests of nuclear weapons into a remote corner. [end recording]

SOKOLOV DEPARTS FOR PACT CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

LD301525 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1514 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 Nov (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, today left Moscow for Warsaw in order to take part in the latest meeting of the Committee of Defense Ministers of Warsaw Pact member states.

ECONOMIST BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED IN CPCZ WEEKLY

AU260844 [Editorial Report] Prague TRIBUNA No 45 in Czech on 12 November carries on pages 1 and 15 an approximately 2,600-word interview given to the weekly by Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the USSR Institute of Economy of the World Socialist System; The interview is entitled "It Is High Time" and deals with the "Expansion of Mutually Advantageous Trade, Economic, and Scientific-Technical Contacts with the Capitalist Countries."

After reviewing the economic development plans as contained in the "Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member Countries Up to the Year 2000," Bogomolov rejects the thesis promoted by Western communications media that the USSR and other socialist countries place the development of military technologies above all other programs, saying that it is the United States that is doing this. He notes the burning problems in the OECD countries and the growing deficit of U.S. trade and payments balance. That is sure to affect very adversely the West European states. Bogomolov points out that the growing debts of developing states are preventing the normalization of world economy and the development of East-West relations. While reviewing U.S. trade sanctions and embargoes as a means for exerting political pressure, he states that a "Limitation of the foreign economic exchange means the loss of markets" and makes it impossible to maintain economic contacts between the East and the West. He further reviews the economic development in CEMA states in 1984-86. As compared with the development in Western Europe, noting that an improvement of the political atmosphere would also improve the economic atmosphere and raise the West's share in the foreign trade of CEMA states, especially if one improves the structure of goods exchange. Bogomolov reviews the expected effects of the transition to intensive economy on economic relations with the West (expanded import/export possibilities)

Emphasizing the need to adhere to the rule on mutual advantages and nondiscrimination, and not to use trade for exerting political pressure, Bogomolov suggests the need to reform the international currency system, to resolve environment protection issues, to restructure the world production and trade, and to normalize CEMA-EEC relations, stressing that CEMA s interest in normalization is not commercially motivated, but is based on "the endeavor to consolidate European security and to overcome the abyss separating the European countries."

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD301850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 30 Nov 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observer; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades. Today's broadcast is taking place immediately after the completion of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to India: a visit that has evoked a very wide resonance, above all, of course, in our country and in India, but also throughout the world. The reason lies in the fact that, in the course of the visit, a great many problems were discussed that go far beyond the limits of bilateral relations. And the very fact that during the talks that were held the Soviet Union and India expressed their firm conviction that the most important task now facing mankind is to strengthen peace and remove the threat of a nuclear disaster. This fact indicates that the problems under discussion are of vital and urgent concern to the whole of humanity.

[Primakov] Or course! And you know, although bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and India are of extraordinary importance for us and for India, it's natural that the discussions should have centered on these questions. Yet to restrict the results of the visit to those relations would be a very big mistake. Of course, those results go far beyond the framework of bilateral relations between the two countries. This is because the world today is very complex, and of course to a considerable extent peace [mir] is determined by Soviet-U.S. relations. We can't get away from that, because our two countries have from 93 to 97 percent of the nuclear missiles in their hands -- I mean the Soviet Union and the United States. The problem of peace depends primarily on them. But at the same time, to limit this to Soviet-U.S. relations would be altogether incorrect.

Nikolay Vladimirovich and I were present at the press conference in Delhi given by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi. And in the course of that press conference -- as our listeners will know, of course -- the question was asked, how did Mikhail Sergeyevich react to the fact that the United States is departing from SALT II? Listeners know that the United States is, in effect, withdrawing from that treaty, as they are bringing into service a bomber equipped with cruise missiles without simultaneously taking out of service a corresponding number or other weapons, thereby exceeding the SALT II ceiling.

Well, when this question was asked, Mikhail Sergeyevich said that it was necessary to confront the United States with the position of the whole world. And what happened there, the fact that that [the Delhi] Declaration was adopted, the fact that talks were held on global questions -- this is, in some sense, a position that the United States is being notified of. And it's a very weighty position indeed, because what are we talking about? I'm not just taking numbers, as it were, not just the size of the population, though that, too, is important: a billion. A billion -- India and the Soviet Union. But what matters is the importance of these two countries. India, after all, is the leader of the Nonaligned Movement. India is a great Asian country, and a great global country, developing rapidly. And now we have declared that it is necessary to achieve a nuclear-free world -- that it is necessary to strive for a nuclear-free world.

[Levin] The Delhi Declaration, signed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi, sets out the principles of a nuclear-free, nonviolent world. Ten principles were enumerated. They are: 1) Peaceful coexistence must become the universal norm of international relations; 2) Human life must be acknowledged as the highest value; 3) Nonviolence must be the foundation of the life of the human community; 4) Mutual understanding and trust must replace fear and suspicion; 5) The right of every state to political and economic independence must be recognized and respected; 6) The resources now being spent on arms must be directed toward social and economic development; 7) Conditions must be guaranteed for the harmonious development of the personality; 8) The material and intellectual potential of mankind must be used to solve global problems; 9) Comprehensive international security must take the place of the balance of terror; and 10) If the world is to be free of nuclear weapons; nonviolent, concrete and urgent measures are needed to bring about disarmament. The Declaration lists these measures, and emphasizes that concluding an international convention banning the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons would be of particular importance at the present stage.

[Shishlin] I think, Viktor Nikolayevich, though of course as such, each of those principles is of fundamental importance for a radical improvement of the international political climate, still it seems to me that the significance and importance of the Delhi Declaration is determined to a still greater degree by the fact that it expresses, in very clear political language, the philosophy that corresponds to the realities of the nuclear space age. What this comes down to is the formulation of completely new, radically, fundamentally, qualitatively new approaches to the settling of all international problems. And the view that this encapsulates, though Soviet-Indian, is, I would say, a worldwide view. It's a view that takes into account not only the interests of the Soviet Union, not only of India, but also the interests of mankind as a single community, a world community: complex, divided by contradictions, but which really must learn to cooperate, learn to live together, to live in peace. That, I think, is the guarantee that the Delhi Declaration will be read, will be heard; that it will help to create healthier international relations, and work for the benefit of peace.

Well, I think while we're talking about the significance of the visit on the international plane -- and it's absolutely necessary to talk about that, because that is really the conclusion that's now being drawn by every politician and every observer, every spectator who's interested in international life -- but I think this international significance of the visit is also inherent in the very strengthening of bilateral Soviet-Indian relations. What Yevgeniy Maksimovich was saying, that it's a question of the declared political will of the leaders of two states that have a population of more than a billion people, in other words one-fifth of mankind, this is already in itself an indication that this factor of stability, of healthier political weather, which Soviet-Indian relations have always represented, this factor is gathering strength, it's growing.

[Levin] I'd like to underline in this connection a thought expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the Delhi press conference, that the Soviet Union and India had a full moral right to sign the Delhi Declaration. And indeed, take just the latest of India's actions in the international arena: actions that are linked with the actions of the Delhi Six, actions linked with the nonaligned movement. The Mexican Declaration of the Delhi Six: the six countries offered their assistance in monitoring [kontrol] the nuclear test ban. That's one of the crucial questions to today's world. The Harare Appeal of the Nonaligned Movement called on the Soviet Union, the United States and the other nuclear powers to take immediate steps to avert a nuclear war. The Nonaligned Movement urged a treaty putting a permanent moratorium on nuclear explosions.

These actions are organically interwoven with the large-scale, far-reaching initiatives recently put forward by the Soviet Union. Take the proposed total abolition of nuclear weapons by the year 2000; the proposal to ban and destroy chemical weapons; the proposal for a considerable, cardinal limitation of conventional armaments and armed forces; then finally, the position that was set out by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik. These are all actions, not just declarations in favor of peace. These are concrete actions that fill the appeals with material content. And of course, this element attracts special attention in our troubled world. And the authority of the Soviet Union and India is expressed in those principles of a nonviolent world free of nuclear weapons that are contained in the Delhi Declaration.

[Primakov] There are several points I'd like to emphasize. One of them is this: When the Delhi Declaration speaks of peaceful coexistence, and says it must become the universal norm of international relations, what is also being envisaged is that situations of conflict should be resolved by peaceful political means and not by military means. I think this emphasis is of the utmost importance. We usually speak of peaceful coexistence as a way, so to speak, of avoiding war on a global level; and that is, indeed, the main purpose of peaceful coexistence: to banish global thermonuclear war from the lives of men.

At the same time, there's an emphasis here on what I'd call the regional feature of peaceful coexistence. This is the need to achieve a successful solution of conflict situations by peaceful means. This is extremely important. A number of conflict situations are currently developing all over the world which, like detonators, can blow up universal peace. Many people are involved in them, colossal means are diverted to them, they entail great sacrifices, and they are always smouldering like hotbeds of destabilization for the world and can, indeed result in a universal explosion. They include, for example, the situation around Afghanistan. It was no accident -- no accident! -- that at the press conference Mikhail Sergeyevich was asked a number of questions on Afghanistan. In his replies, he stressed that we had brought our contingent of troops to Afghanistan not with the purpose of staying there, naturally, and that we intend to bring the troops out, but we are prevented from doing it immediately; talks are now being conducted on this subject. He emphasized, moreover, that Cordovez' mission, which has been under way for some time, has great importance in this respect.

[Levin, interrupting] You are talking about the special assistant of the UN secretary general?

[Primakov] Yes, the one who is currently carrying out his mission by establishing contacts, through himself -- that's the best way of putting it -- between Afghanistan and Pakistan, while Iran is also being kept informed about the results of this mission. These contacts are taking place in Geneva. The parties are being brought closer together -- Mikhail Sergeyevich stressed this point. There are, though, obstacles to this rapprochment, of course, and first of all these obstacles are being put in place by the United States. You know, we have conducted some research, if you like, and every time Pakistan was making a slight move toward the Afghan position, the United States would jump onto the proscenium and offer Pakistan either some new arms or, on the contrary, hold back on a previously declared agreement, and so on. In other words, everything is being done to control the course of Pakistan's movement, so to speak, toward Afghanistan.

The United States is also supplying the dushmans with arms, moreover with the most advanced arms. Now, for example, Stinger missiles are being sent to shoot down aircraft. This, of course, interferes with the possibility of solving the entire problem. I must say that I see it like this:

The troops will of course be brought out of Afghanistan, this is absolutely clear, but either they will be brought out immediately -- and we want this very, very much, which is why Mikhail Sergeyevich did not even want to disturb the talks now under way, and he did not want to give details at the press conference -- or while staying there with a limited military contingent in place and cooperating with the legitimate Afghan regime, we are, at the same time, doing all we can to stabilize the situation, and the Afghan leadership is stabilizing [the situation] from inside with our aid. And in this case we will withdraw our troops from Afghanistan anyway.

[Shishlin] And no doubt when you are talking about regional conflicts, then -- I think our listeners are very well aware of that -- this problem is, in fact, very close to the problem of curtailing the arms race, to the problem of stopping this madness when the military machine is shifting into higher gear, in a bad sense. This is a current problem, and it is natural that the Indian Prime Minister and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee were asked so many questions at the press conference. In my understanding, the essential core of the replies given by Mikhail Sergeyevich and Rajiv Gandhi consisted exactly of the very active position of the USSR and India to overcoming these regional conflicts. Moreover, if we literally take a look at each conflict, be it the situation around Afghanistan, the Near East, Central America, or the Iran-Iraq war, the Soviet Union and India either share a similar position or act along parallel lines, and their positions are active. One should not think that there are no methods for overcoming conflict situations. This method, if you like, has been formulated in the Delhi Declaration: One has to give up the use of military means and stress the use of political means, and one has to reckon with the right of the peoples to choose their own road to tomorrow. This is, by the way, what Mikhail Sergeyevich was saying at the press conference in Delhi.

As to the line of action of other great powers, the United States, in particular, the world has recently witnessed an absolutely scandalous situation connected with the clandestine contacts between high-placed officials in Washington...

[Levin, interrupting] Let us assume that these have been just high-placed officials, and not higher.

[Shishlin] Yes, I just wanted to say that maybe we ought to speak, and must speak, not about officials but about U.S. leaders of today, about the leaders of the current U.S. Administration, about these contacts with Tehran and with certain powers within Iran. Look at the chain of events that turns up: they were supplying arms to Iran while stating that they were against the Iran-Iraq war, used Israel's services, and put the money they received into the accounts of the Nicaraguan Contras! This is nothing short of a devilish plot against the interests of peace, directed not at cooling hot spots but, on the contrary, heating them up.

[Levin] This is the height of political cynicism.

[Primakov] Not only that. Look at another aspect, the intra-American, so to speak. This is also important. The President of the United States says he was unaware of parts of the deal. Yet this is hard to believe. They now say that even Poindexter, who has resigned, was unaware too. This is even more difficult to believe. But this is a typical U.S. trick: They are looking for minor scapegoats, and then they remove them, while all the rest remain innocent, so to speak. But this is not so. There is another point: You know that Congress only recently adopted a resolution permitting the contras to be supplied with U.S. arms and aid...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Yes, a fairly bad decision, $100 million...

[Primakov, interrupting] Yes, a fairly bad one, but it had been preceeded by a struggle in Congress, and there had been no decision before that. But before the resolution had been adopted the United States was already giving money to buy arms for the contras. This means an attitude of: I don't give a damn, excuse the expression, to the Congress...

[Levin, interrupting] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, this is perhaps the gentlest expression one could use in this case.

[Primakov] Yes, well just think: The United States is always boasting about its democratic ways, and so on, does whatever it likes, circumventing Congress. To be more precise, the administration circumvents Congress. And of course, this has now provoked a storm of indignation in the United States. They are even comparing this to the Watergate affair. I do not think, frankly, that the President is threatened with impeachment in this connection as happened to Nixon during Watergate. Yet, in any case, these are comparable scandals.

[Shishlin] Generally speaking, the U.S. Administration has suffered, of course, considerable loss over this. Yet the main thing is that peace and international security are suffering as a result of U.S. actions.

[Levin] And it was exactly in Delhi where a fundamentally different approach by the two great powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- to the solution of such broad principled problems was shown very clearly, both at the press conference and on a general scale during the visit...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Let us say by three powers: by the USSR and India on the one hand, and by the United States on the other hand, though it is certainly not our intention to set the world against the United States, and indeed this is exactly what the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out. Nor do we intend to bring any other powers into conflict with each other. On the contrary, be it Sino-Soviet relations, Soviet-Indian or Soviet-U.S. relations, in each case the Soviet Union is building these relations in such a way that it is not to the detriment of other states.

[Primakov] This is a very important point you are stressing. It is just what has been reflected in all the speeches by the general secretary, including his response to the questions at the press conference that took place in Delhi. Indeed, there were particular questions about China. Well, one can understand here the concern of a number of Indians whose relations with China are far from normalized. They have a number of problems, including territorial ones, and they, especially after the United States tried to play the Chinese card -- you remember this very well -- they are now keeping this pattern in their minds and thinking, what if the Soviet Union is somehow going to play some card, Indian or Chinese, and so on? Mikhail Sergeyevich gave a very calm and firm reply: We want to improve, deepen and expand our relations with India.

This is also our strategic course. In general, this is a course aimed at a stabilization of the situation both in Asia and throughout the world. We always wish to normalize, to improve our relations with China. This is also our strategic course...

[Levin, interrupting] [words indistinct]

[Shishlin] And we also wish to improve relations with the United States.

[Primakov] And one will not obstruct the other in any way -- in no context, in no context.

[Shishlin] I think, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, you see, that all those days spent in Delhi by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in conversation with Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, have also demonstrated this important thing: that the path toward peace does not lie by way of some kind of cunning, by way of some kind of gambits (?or whatever), but by way of honesty, directness, openness [rotkrytost].

[Primakov, interrupting] Decency.

[Shishlin] Decency. Exactly -- decency. That is, these are extraordinarily important qualities for serious politics. And where there is some kind of game, intrigues, plots, some kind of deceiving gambits, then, as a rule, the result is embarrassment.

[Primakov] Well, in this connection, the replies by the general secretary with regard to the Indo-Pakistan conflict made a very great impression on me. You know, after all, that Pakistan is being supplied with arms by the United States. Now, the United States, just before the visit by the general secretary to India, made the decision to supply Pakistan with the AWACS system. This is a multipurpose action, because this system, if it is supplied to Pakistan, and, apparently it will be supplied, will be used to track the territory of the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, and of course, India, and will be used by the United States itself, too, if not primarily by the United States.

There is great concern about nuclear weapons being developed [rsozdat] in Pakistan. A great deal is spoken and written about this. This all creates a fairly acute situation, and India reacts sharply to this for perfectly understandable reasons. Well, Mikhail Sergeyevich said that if we go ahead and implement this security system in Asia, if we improve relations on many fronts -- USSR-China, China-India, and so on -- and we want this, then at the same time a situation will be created where there will be far more opportunities to regulate Indo-Pakistan relations.

[Shishlin] Of course, and it is actually here that the topicality of the visit lies, that of course, the visit in itself and the talks that have taken place have in a way opened up, extended the framework of those ideas that are now forming around the problem of strengthening peace and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region, and, in essence, both in the Asian and Pacific region and in the zone of the Indian Ocean. And, you see, those ideas that were expressed in Delhi by both leaders, I think that, in themselves, these ideas are really very productive. Now the first response received on the results of the visit by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to India speaks of political circles, the public, taking stock, and not only taking stock but understanding what took place in the course of the visit in the Indian capital.

And, in fact, this gives grounds to state that this visit from the very outset acquired such a stature, such significance, that one may justifiably call it a historical visit. It placed Soviet-Indian relations on a qualitatively new level. This visit opens a new chapter in the history of the worldwide struggle against the nuclear threat, and it opens a new chapter in the history of establishing truly civilized relations between all members of the world community.

[Levin] Well, it is probably worth speaking in more detail of the nuclear threat. In the Delhi Declaration, it is specifically pointed out in the principles of a world free of nuclear weapons and violence which urgent steps are required to achieve the goal of disarmament, how to attain this world free of nuclear weapons and violence.

Above all, it is necessary to strive for the complete elimination of nuclear arsenals by the end of the current century. Second, a task of very great importance -- not to allow the placing of any weapons into space, which is the common property of humanity. Then, the complete prohibition of testing nuclear arms, the prohibition of the development [rsozdaniye] of new forms of mass-destruction weapons, the prohibition of chemical weapons and the elimination of chemical weapon stockpiles, the reduction of the levels of conventional weapons and armed forces. These are the specific tasks which are set, and, of course, a major step, a specific step on the path toward complete nuclear disarmament would be the implementation of the proposals by the Soviet Union and India of which we have already spoken, and in particular the proposal to conclude an international convention prohibiting the use of, or threat to use nuclear weapons.

[Primakov] You know, since our time is probably already drawing to a close, I want to tell you the following: In everyone's estimation, and Nikolay Vladimirovich was also assured of this while he was there, and I have heard a great deal about this, and other comrades -- no other foreign leader has ever been received the way Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was received in India. We saw this for ourselves, and, at the same time, never before in such a serious way, never before did talks take place so intensively: 10 hours of talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich and Rajiv Gandhi; 10 solid hours of talks between the two leaders.

[Shishlin] Yes, at the same time work was taking place in parallel at another level, just as intensive, as concentrated and as business like.

[Levin] And this idea, it seems to me, may be illustrated by this example: On the eve of the visit, the newspaper SUNDAY MAIL took a poll. The question asked was this: Which of the states of the world is the best friend of India? Ninety-three percent of those asked replied: the Soviet Union. I think that after the visit this figure has probably even increased. And if one were to hold a similar poll in the Soviet Union, the index would be no less. We are good friends, and this corresponds to the interests of our two countries and the interests of the cause of peace. And for this reason, we have full grounds for expressing profound satisfaction with the results of the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to India. And in this context, it seems to me to be fitting to recall the Indian wisdom that was spoken by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his speech in the Indian parliament which goes: Friends are bound together by the truth. And, really, the truth of our age, the truth about responsibility for the sake of equal security for all binds the Soviet people and the people of India as never before.

And connected with this one has to say that the treaty on peace, friendship, and cooperation has already been operating between our countries fruitfully for 15 years. This treaty did not merely open up broad opportunities for the assured development of mutually beneficial links and contacts. Its main purpose is in the mutual obligation to react in the event of a difficult situation for one or both sides. And such situations have arisen, and the Soviet Union and India have remained faithful to their obligations and have acted in keeping with the spirit and the letter of this treaty. The friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India have passed the test of time. They are gaining in strength because they correspond to the fundamental interests of our peoples and correspond to the interests of peace in Asia, and peace throughout the world.

Well, on this, esteemed comrades, we shall end our broadcast. Thank you for your attention. All the best to you.

FOREIGN MINISTRY BRIEFING ON INDIA, IRAN

PM281631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 27 November.

B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, who spoke at the briefing, focused the attention of those assembled on the official friendly visit to India by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He emphasized that the Delhi Declaration signed by M.S. Gorbachev and Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi sets a good example which could be followed by other states. This document will no doubt leave a significant imprint in the history of international relations, ranking together with the "Panch Shila" and Bandung principles.

Touching on the recently revealed facts concerning the transfer by the U.S Administration to the Nicaraguan "contras" of large sums of money earned from arms shipments to Iran, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that this has exacerbated the crisis of U.S. foreign policy further still.

Recalling that the UN General Assembly's First Committee approved by an overwhelming majority a draft resolution on the question of creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security submitted by the group of socialist countries, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that an important step has been taken toward elaborating and implementing the concept of ensuring universal security for all states on an equal basis. The meaning of this proposal is to translate the new political thinking into specific actions.

It was emphasized that the policy of trust must become one of the security guarantees. The efforts of the entire world community must be concentrated precisely on this.

Replies were given to journalists' questions.

UN DRAFT RESOLUTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS ADOPTED

LD301100 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] New York November 29 TASS -- The international community should continue its efforts with a view to adopting practical measures to prevent mass and gross violations of human rights and basic freedoms in the situations posing a threat to international peace and security, says a draft resolution on strengthening international cooperation in the field of human rights.

The draft has been approved by the third committee (social, humanitarian and cultural) of the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The socialist countries, the sponsors of the document, believe that such cooperation should make an effective and practical contribution to implementing the urgent task of preventing mass and gross violations of human rights and to consolidating world peace and security.

CHANGE FROM 'IRANGATE' TO 'REAGANGATE' EXAMINED

LD290015 Moscow TASS in English 2315 GMT 28 Nov 86

["Washington: Murky Waves of 'Irangate'." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The show in which Marine Lieutenant Colonel North leads round his finger the U.S. President, defence secretary and CIA director has obviously flopped and has been booed off the American political scene by the sarcastic audience. As the scandal known as "Irangate" and referred to more and more often as "Reagangate" gathers head, it becomes clearer that the attempt of the U.S. leadership to save face by finding a scapegoat well down the totem pole has failed.

The UPI reports that White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan personally approved details of the Iranian operation. The ABC TV company has information that Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger was well aware of the operation and, moreover, ordered secret arms sales to Iran. THE WASHINGTON POST observes, and with good reason, that the role of the CIA and its director William Casey in that venture should be examined more closely. In short, if we do not go into the details, which are reported extensively by the press and of which quite a few more are likely to surface from secret nooks and classified files, it is clear that "Irangate" has grown from the very top of the Washington political olympus.

Most observers have had no doubt about it anyway: "Irangate" mirrors the very nature and ultimate goals of American foreign policy, directed at gross intervention in the affairs of sovereign states, based on strength and adventurism and pervaded with duplicity and lies. Are not those who are preparing for "Star Wars" and subverting every accord on the limitation of the arms race, including the ABM and SALT-2 treaties, while touting their commitment to arms control, actually hoodwinking the American people and Congress and the international public as a whole? And what can be said about Washington's "New Globalism" doctrine, the initiators of which, keeping forth on their "respect" for such concepts as national sovereignty and independence, stoop to anything, from economic blockades to terror and armed intervention against governments and states not to U.S. liking?

THE NEW YORK TIMES quotes an anonymous senior Washington official as saying about the developments around the "Irangate" that the world is probably thinking of American officials as liars. If we delete the parenthesis [phrase as received], the statement will aptly reflect the mess in which the Iranian venture has landed Washington.

'Muddy Waves' Of Scandal

LD301540 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

As the muddy waves of the scandal around U.S. arms shipments to Iran are sweeping Washington, the American and international public can see the darkest and the most disgusting corners of that foreign policy kitchen which -- acting in secret from the Americans and the congress of the United States -- cooked a foul smelling dish known now as "Irangate."

The more facts protected only yesterday by the word "secret" are coming to light, the more obvious it becomes that it is not only and not so much insignificant persons, like Marine Lt.-Col. North, who acted as chefs in that kitchen, but first of all those who are at the very top of the Washington political olympus.

"The ring of accusations is increasingly tightening around the very head of the Washington administration," the French newspaper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS wrote. But, then, how could it possibly be otherwise? No matter how scandalous the character of the Iranian affair, its very essence, its political content and orientation are well within the framework of Washington's global political course -- the course underlied by the stake on strength, unabashed interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples, a passion for adventures, and efforts to hide militarist and hegemonist claims behind a cover of lies.

Les Aspin, chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, observed that all latest actions of the White House -- the failure of the Reykjavik meeting, the Iranian operation, the violation of SALT 2 treaty -- called into question the administration's ability to outline and implement the country's foreign policy.

At present, the architects of "Irangate" are feverishly trying to cover up their tracks. The roles have been assigned -- as some are destroying documents related to the Iranian adventure, others are using propaganda ploys devised to distract public attention from the matter. The entire Iranian caper was based on duplicity and lies -- lies and pharisaism permeate the pronouncements of the caper's architects who are trying to ensure their own political survival at any cost.

These tactics are not entirely new. Something of this kind was done at the times of Watergate -- and it is well known what happened in the end. "The clouds are darkening," West German television commented on the atmosphere in Washington. The American television company NBC struck the same note, observing that the crisis was deepening.

THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote editorially today that the most fragile and most precious political commodity was at risk: the public's trust in its government. At risk? Opinion polls indicate that eight out of ten Americans no longer believe the White House today, while in many foreign countries, as is clear from press reports, the ratio is 10:10. "Even a clear-out of presidential aides would still leave American foreign policy undermined," the British SUNDAY TIMES newspaper stated in today's issue. And it never said a truer word.

'Irangate' Gathering Momentum

LD011037 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 1 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan is holding a meeting in the White House today with members of the Special Committee studying the role and functions of the National Security Council in the light of the continuing row over U.S. arms shipments to Iran. The committee chaired by former Senator John Tower was set up clearly in an attempt to bring down the storm of criticism against the administration.

Yet even supporters of the administration evaluate the measures taken by the White House in order to hush up the scandal as little effective. Speaking in an interview with the ABC radio television company, Senator Robert Dole, the Republican floor leader in Senate, said that it was necessary to convene an emergency session of the U.S. Congress in order to set up a special commission for investigation similar to the one which investigated into the "Watergate scandal." Demands are every more persistently voiced on the Capitol Hill that a special attorney be appointed to investigate into "Irangate".

KORNILOV ON U.S. MILITARISM, 'ULTRAEXPLOITATION'

LD281818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 28 Nov 86

["USA: 'Arms Kings' Avid To Get Their Hands On Other People's Wealth" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov (TASS): TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"Security is not being strengthened, but dangerously threatened by the creation of yet another lethal and highly complex weapon." This was stated by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in a comment on American plans to militarize space. He was speaking in Delhi on 25 November. The cost of SDI, according to current estimates, could be as high as 2 trillion dollars. The more actively the United States presses on with this project, the more obvious it becomes that this, along with Washington's other military programs, is directly linked with external expansion.

By political maneuvring, bribes and promises, military threats and blackmail, and often by direct interference in the internal affairs of the countries that have achieved freedom, the United States has created a sophisticated system for the neocolonial exploitation and shameless plundering of those countries, and is blocking the progress of their economic decolonization. This is being done in flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples which was adopted by the 25th session of the UN General Assembly in 1960.

The powerful multinational corporations have entrenched themselves in 150 countries. Between them they largely control more than half of the trade of the nonsocialist world. Particularly active are the American military-industrial giants who make up the 'FORTUNE 500' (the term used in the United States for the 500 largest corporations and firm in whose hands almost half of America's industrial potential is concentrated).

According to figures published in the American press, the United States imports about 40 percent of its oil, 100 percent of its titanium and niobium, 98 percent of its manganese, 96 percent of its tantalum and cobalt, 90 percent of its chrome, and so on. And who in the United States is the main consumer of these strategic raw materials? Above all, the military-industrial complex. The "military sector" in the United States utilizes more than 40 percent of the titanum obtained mainly from the developing countries, more than 30 percent of the germanium and thorium, 20 percent of the cobalt and copper, and 74 percent of the oil. Quoting these data, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT comments that "the doctrine of neoglobalism is the brain-child of the military-industrial complex."

The United States is concentrating in its own hands more and more of the bulk of the material resources of the developing countries, and putting it at the service of its military programs, above all, SDI. It is American militarism that has a direct interest in preserving and intensifying the system of neocolonial ultraexploitation.

The peace-loving states point out that there is direct connection between disarmament and development: and they are actively urging that the militarist principle "armament instead of development" should be replaced by the principle "disarmament for development." That is precisely the purpose of the Soviet proposal to reduce military budgets, in view of the fact that part of the money saved would be spent on helping to eliminate economic backwardness in many of the countries of the world.

FINANCIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

OW010149 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] A Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] Delegation, led by Ye Lin, member of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of its Financial and Economic Committee, arrived in Moscow 30 November at the invitation of the Budget and Planning Commissions of the two councils of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Maslennikov and Radyukevich, representatives of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other Soviet officials, as well as Chinese Ambassador Li Zewang, went to the airport to welcome the delegation.

The budget and planning commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet had a meeting with the delegation the same day.

OFFICIAL VIEWS BILATERAL BORDER TRADE WITH PRC

PM271431 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 47 Nov 86 (Signed to Press 13 Nov 86) p 23

[Interview with V.K. Lozov, general director of the "Dalyintorg" All-Union Foreign Trade Association, by correspondent V. Bavin: "USSR-PRC; Good Traditions of Border Trade" -- first two grafs are unattributed introduction]

[Text] Nakhodka, Maritime Kray -- In mid-September routine talks between representatives of "Dalyintorg" and trading companies from the PRC's Heilongjiang Province and Nei Mongol Autonomous Region were completed at Grodekovo station (Maritime Kray). New contracts were signed on reciprocal deliveries of goods, plans for trade exchange and reserves to increase it next year were further amplified. Yet another step was taken toward further strengthening mutually advantageous cooperation between the border regions of the Soviet Far East and the Northeast PRC.

Our correspondent V. Bavin met with V.K. Lozov, general director of the "Dalyintorg" All-Union Foreign Trade Association, and asked him to answer a few questions.

[Bavin] We know from press reports that "Dalyintorg" has already held several similar business meetings with China's trading companies. Those who took part were pleased to note the constructive nature of the talks. Could you please tell us about the tasks which are being tackled to promote such contacts.

[Lozov] Indeed, this year, nine business meetings have been held. These took place in Nakhodka, Khabarovsk, Grodekovo, Zabaykalsk, Harbin, and Hohhot. The trade talks begun in October 1982 were continued at the meetings.

Questions of mutual interest relating to the expansion of regional trade cooperation between USSR and Chinese Far East border regions were discussed. In carrying out trade exchange operations the basis adopted is the barter principle of trade, that is, the exchange of equivalent amounts of goods. In 1983 border trade turnover totaled R6.1 million: In 1984 it was R15.2 million and in 1985 -- R25.3 million. For comparison I would remind you that the overall volume of trade exchange within the framework of border trade in 1960-68 was R24 million. The increase in trade turnover graphically shows the partners' interest in further developing mutually advantageous cooperation. The results of work over the subsequent 3 years also attest to the extensive market potential in the Far East.

In a short time the range of organizations taking part in border trade has expanded considerably. The consumer cooperative collectives of Amur and Chita Oblasts and Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays which began the border trade exchange operations have been joined by organizations in the Buryat ASSR and Irkutsk and Sakhalin Oblasts. At the beginning of the year the specialized firm "Dalprigran" was created within our association, with the main function of conducting border trade operations.

The chief Heilongjiang Province border trade company and the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region Border Trade Company have become the focus of all contracts with the "Dalpringran" firm. Permanent telegraph and teletype links have been established between them. Financial questions are efficiently settled through branches of the PRC People's Bank and the USSR Foreign Trade Bank. Companies in Shanghai and Jilin and Liaoning Provinces have shown interest in taking part in border trade.

The involvement of specialized foreign trade organizations in cooperation on both the Soviet and the Chinese side has made it possible to organize closer mutual contacts and achieve weighty results in the work of expanding product lists and increasing the volumes of reciprocal product deliveries. This helps to improve the supply of food products and industrial goods to the Far East population and to reduce the import of similar products from the country's European regions.

[Bavin] Chinese-produced vacuum bottles, footwear, and clothing are all appreciated at their true worth by Soviet customers. The external appearance of the goods is attractive. It would be interesting to know what the Soviet Union supplies in exchange for Chinese-produced goods.

[Lozov] I will elaborate a little. Footwear, sewn and knitted goods, and men's and children's underwear account for around 30 percent of the trade exchange. Chinese companies also send us meat products, fruit, and soybeans. Various other goods account for one-tenth of the turnover.

All the goods supplied to our country are initially selected from samples by Soviet foreign trade organization representatives. Items from Chinese enterprises are in constant demand among Soviet customers. The fabrics, children's clothing, and footwear do not lie long on store counters, and fruit sells successfully. This is evidence of reserves for marketing the goods which come into our domestic markets within the framework of border trade.

For their part the Chinese partners are interested in deliveries of Soviet goods. For example, mineral fertiiizers and construction materials -- cement, timber, roofing iron, window glass, and nails -- are eagerly purchased. Thus, in 1983, 38,500 metric tons of cement were sent to China, and in 1985 deliveries increased to 100,000 metric tons. Purchases of mineral fertilizers increased substantially. At the talks held this year we proposed that the trading companies of the PRC's border provinces increase purchases of cement from Soviet organizations 20 percent, mineral fertilizers 50 percent, and commercial timber 100 percent. Our partners would like to increase purchases of Soviet-produced electrical consumer goods such as refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and washing machines.

The experience of Soviet-Chinese trade in the sixties provides examples of participation by Far East enterprises in regional trade turnover. Thus, Komsomolsk-Na-Amure's "Amurstal" and "Amurlitmash" plants, Khabarovsk's "Dalenergomash" and "Amurkabel" plants, and Amur Oblast's "Amurskiy Metallist" and "Avtozapchast" plants supplied rolled ferrous metals, tin plate, gas and water pumps, compressors, various cable products, "Amurets" drilling machine tools, and fueling units. [paragraph continues]

Which Soviet enterprises are dispatching their goods through "Dalyintorg" contracts today? And how is their participation in border trade being encouraged?

[Lozov] I would like to make clear that border trade is not a substitute for but an addition to interstate trade, and which deliveries of machines and equipment play a very large role. The volume of border trade is ensured primarily by kray and oblast potrebsoyuzes, that means by goods from the cooperative and state trade market allocation. We are striving primarily to involve locally produced items and procurements in border trade on a broad scale and to include in our operations with the Chinese partners products which are processed at union-status enterprises located on the region's territory.

The Ussuriysk Machine-Building Plant, the "Spassktsement" Association, the Khabarovsk Ship Building Plant, and other enterprises are dispatching their products for export through "Dalyintorg" All-Union Association contracts with Chinese partners. We intend to considerably expand this list.

The Soviet enterprises derive perceptible benefit from their participation in exchange operations within the framework of border trade. They have the opportunity to obtain in return import goods to the value of the exported items.

The switch to new management conditions and economic incentives opens up extensive opportunities for enterprises. This is graphically evidenced by the fact that in April 120 items from 37 union and republic ministry enterprises were on show to China companies at an exhibition of product models in Khabarovsk. Thus good traditions of border trade are being restored. And it cannot be otherwise. The more participants there are, the more fruitful the cooperation will be.

[Bavin] Every undertaking has its complications. And obviously setting up border trade is not without its problems. Which of these, in your view, should we dwell on?

[Lozov] I must record that the trading companies of China's border provinces have shown themselves only in their best light. And the Soviet side is fulfilling its contract commitments conscientiously. On the whole, if we are talking about balance, the product list, and the range of goods exchange, we have no serious complaints to make against each other.

But the experience of export and import operations is another matter. An increasing number of new workers and specialists collectives, in brief, people who just happen to be engaged in this very responsible matter, are being drawn into the orbit of border trade. They must be taught how to trade, skillfully organize and develop the established links, and promote mutuasl understanding and fraternal cooperation. The Chinese comrades say that they are of the same opinion.

[Bavin] A few words about future prospects for border trade.

[Lozov] Good foundations have been laid for its further development in 1987. The representatives of China's trading companies and "Dalyintorg" were satisfied with the results of the trade meetings in Grodekovo which ended in September. An increase in goods exchange and an improvement in the range and quality of goods are envisaged and an active search for new forms of cooperation is under way.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF GORBACHEV VISIT TO INDIA

Shevardnadze Meets Counterpart

LD261551 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Delhi, 26 Nov (TASS special correspondent) -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today met N.D. Tiwari, minister of foreign affairs of India in the course of the friendly talks, a detailed exchange of opinion was held on issues of Soviet-Indian relations and on certain topical international problems and regional conflicts that are at the center of the world community's attention.

Gorbachev Visits Monument

LD261940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Special correspondent Vyacheslav Lavrentyev report from India]

[Text] The program for the Soviet delegation's stay is extremely full. In addition to the official talks there are a host of Soviet-Indian meetings at all levels. Today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev honored the monument to an outstanding leader of the Indian people. He laid a wreath at the Mahatma Gandhi mausoleum and planted a tree there as a mark of respect to the great fighter for the freedom and independence of India.

Comrade Gorbachev also visited the Jawaharlal Nehru Museum and the Indira Gandhi memorial. He presented as a gift a carpet bearing a woven portrait of Gandhi. In the visitors book Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made the following entry: "Soviet people will forever preserve in their memory the name of Indira Gandhi, an outstanding leader of India, a fighter for the happiness of the Indian people and for peace throughout the entire world, and a tireless supporter of the development of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation."

Raisa Maksimovna Gorbacheva today had a meeting with Sonia Gandhi, wife of the Indian prime minister, and a group of prominent female Indian politicians and public figures. They included members of the government, members of parliament, participants in the struggle for India's independence, and prominent representatives of culture and art. The talk at the meeting was about women's rights. Particular interest was evoked by Raisa Maksimovna's account of women's councils in the Soviet Union and their growing role in the country's life. The hosts at the meeting for their part spoke of what has been done in India to improve the position of women and about the problems facing them.

Commenting on the course of the talks, the Indian press notes that they promise a further strengthening of trade and economic links and a broadening of contacts between our countries in the spheres of science and culture. The TIMES OF INDIA considers, that in view of the big restructuring that has started in the Soviet economy, there is a wonderful outlook for Indian-Soviet economic links.

Regarding the foreign policy aspects of Soviet-Indian interaction, THE INDIAN EXPRESS notes that both leaders, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi, are united in their understanding of the fact that a fresh approach is required to international security matters, which in particular would rule out the militarization of space.

Talks With Tiwari

LD270423 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0405 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Delhi, 27 Nov (TASS) -- A meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and N.D. Tiwari, minister of external affairs of India, has started here.

Shevardnadze Signs Documents

LD270924 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0713 GMT 27 Nov 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The official friendly visit of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to India continues. In Delhi today Comrade Gorbachev had a meeting with Tiwari, Indian minister of external affairs.

Soviet-Indian documents were signed in the presidential palace. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi put their signatures to the Delhi Declaration on the principles of a world free from nuclear weapons and violence.

Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze and Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of human resources, signed a protocol on the programs and conditions of holding a festival of the USSR in India and a festival of India in the USSR in 1987-88. Comrade Shevardnadze and Tiwari, Indian Minister of external affairs, signed a consular convention between the USSR and the republic of India.

An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the USSR and India was signed by Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Tiwari, Indian minister of external affairs.

Meeting With Indian Ministers

LD271121 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 27 (TASS) -- By TASS special correspondents

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received in his residence today Indian Minister for External Affairs Narayan Dutt Tiwari, Finance Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh and India's Ambassador to the USSR Triloki Nath Kaul.

They held a brief conversation on practical conclusions of the summit meetings between Gorbachev and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for the further development of Soviet-Indian relations, chiefly in the sphere of economy and scientific and technological ties.

Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conversation.

Venkataraman Speech

PM281751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS account of speech by R. Venkataraman, vice president of India and chairman of the Council of States, at a meeting between members of the Soviet delegation led by M.S. Gorbachev and members of the Indian Parliament in Delhi 27 November, published under the general heading "Stability and Security in Asia -- Our Common Concern. Meeting with India's Parliamentarians"]

[Text] General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev!
Mr Prime Minister!
Mr Speaker, Your Excellencies!
Esteemed Members of Parliament!
Esteemed guests!

Mr General Secretary, members of the Lok Sabha -- the House of the People -- and of the Rajya Sabha -- the Council of States -- have assembled here, in this historic central hall of India's parliament, to welcome you. These members of our parliament represent 750 million people. On behalf of India's people, they convey most sincere and heartfelt greetings to you, Mr General Secretary, and to the other members of your delegation. This is by no means an expression of conventional politeness, but is dictated by a profound sense of affinity with your people and your country. Members of the Indian parliament have already had on several occasions the honor to welcome the Soviet leadership here, in this very hall. N.S. Khrushchev, A.N. Kosygin, and L.I. Brezhnev honored us with their visits, while India's Prime Ministers Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi paid visits to the Soviet Union, and each one of these visits strengthened the bonds of friendship and expanded the sphere of cooperation. Our Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's recent visit and your current visit to India are additional links in this chain, by which I mean friendship and cooperation not only in our bilateral relations but also in global affairs. India warmly recalls the support your great leader V.I. Lenin gave to India's struggle for freedom. In his letters to Mahatma Gandhi, Russia's immortal writer Lev Tolstoy made us feel that India was not alone in its struggle for the just cause and in its desire to acquire human dignity and real freedom.

Our admiration for the Soviet people dates back to the time of your revolution. Our great poet Rabindranath Tagore, who visited the Soviet Union in 1930, called your revolution a "new era." Almost at the same time, our Tamil poet Subramanya Bharathi, who hardly traveled anywhere, had a sufficiently rich imagination to write a poem in which he described your revolution as a "new civilization." His verses have been translated into Russian, and many people in your country have read them. Our ardently beloved Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru visited your country in 1927, and was highly impressed by your planned economy. Long before independence he was instrumental in the setting up of a national planning committee in the Indian National Congress. Nehru perceived that the Soviet Union was the scene of a process which, his sense of justice and his sense of history indicated, should be studied here in India. It was during that visit that the concept of 5-year plans, the famous "pyatiletka," as the Russians called it, caught Nehru's imagination. Later Nehru wrote (and I quote his words):

Everybody talks of "planning" and 5-year plans now. The Russians put a kind of magic power into these words.

What Jawaharlal Nehru wanted for India was not simply a change of political structure, regardless of how important this was, but the transformation of a despondent society into a society in an optimistic mood, experiencing a sense of pride in its past and combining it with a vision of the future. [paragraph continues]

It is along this path, whose begining was marked by Nehru, that we receive constant and invariable assistance and support from the Soviet Union.

We who are present here in India's parliament are particularly gratified by the fact that parliamentary delegations travel from the Soviet Union to India on a regular basis, and similar delegations of our own parliamentarians visit the Soviet Union. These exchanges strengthen the bonds of friendship between our peoples and enrich us with knowledge of each other's sociopolitical structures.

In general and in total, Indo-Soviet economic cooperation is a unique epic worthy of emulation. This cooperation is based on the principle of mutual respect for one another and is not subject to any conditions. This cooperation spreads to broad spheres -- steel, coal, machine building, petroleum, electricity generation, transport and communications, and agriculture. Our joint ventures in science, engineering, and technology are also based on mutual trust and respect. India is a country of ancient monuments, but the modern temples of progress are equally numerous. One can see all over the country the eternally alive monuments of Indo-Soviet cooperation in all the spheres I have mentioned.

Built on the principle of mutually supplementing one another, relations between our countries are not limited to just intergovernmental activity. Cultural exchanges on a human level make the nature of Indo-Soviet relations humane and warm. We await impatiently some most interesting events in the cultural sphere -- the Indian festival in the Soviet Union and the Soviet festival in India. They will express anew the spirit of the treaty of peace and friendship signed by the two countries in 1971. When the conclusion of this treaty was announced in our parliament, it generated a storm of applause. This treaty marks a truly historic event. It repsents the symbolic confluence of the mighty Volga with the Holy Ganges.

The community of views on global problems helps us to draw increasingly close. Both countries' leadership are resolutely against the nuclear arms race which threatens the total annihilation of mankind, against Star Wars whose objective is to pollute even outer space and to contribute to an escalation of tension. We also share the opinion that peace and progress are inseparable and that there can be no progress without peace. The fact that the Soviet Union readily and immediately responded to the six countries' initiative and your positive proposals on nuclear disarmament in Reykjavik fill the world with hope that these efforts will not be in vain.

Mr General Secretary, your visit to India is of unusually great importance not only for our two countries but also for the cause of peace all over the world. May our relations be always imbued with the spirit which has brought us together here. I would like to recall the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, who said:

"The Soviet Union has given us many valuable gifts, but friendship is the most valuable gift."

With these words, Mr General Secretary, I welcome you once more, and now allow me to ask you to address the members of our parliament.

Gorbachev Hosts Dinner

LD271712 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Nov (TASS) -- (TASS special correspondent) M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, this evening gave a dinner in the Soviet embassy in honor of Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India.

During the dinner, which passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere, M.S. Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi exchanged speeches, which were heard with great attention and greeted by prolonged applause.

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

PM281057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

["In Honor of India's Prime Minister" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

Speech of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at a dinner given by Gorbachev in honor of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi on 27 November]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Prime Minister,
Esteemed Mrs Gandhi,
Dear Indian Friends,
Comrades,

I wholeheartedly greet you here at the Soviet Embassy. These three eventful days have flown by. Our visit is drawing to a close. I think that it is already possible to sum up certain results and share evaluations and impressions.

To begin with, I want to express gratitude to the Government of India and personally to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for the attention and hospitality accorded to our delegation.

We felt ourselves to be at the home of good and true friends. During this time India actually has been our home. Peace and well-being to it!

Leo Tolstoy wrote in one of his short stories: If you go from the middle of Russia straight toward the winter sunset to a distance of about ten thousand versts, and cross the world's highest snow-capped mountains, then you will enter the land of India...

Nowadays this road can be covered within a space of several hours.

Scientific and technological progress has reduced distances and turned mankind into an interconnected community. But it has also brought on new dangers and threats which are common to everyone. The main danger is posed by thermonuclear destruction of our civilization.

The situation imperatively calls for a new approach to the solution of security issues and a new thinking in politics. Whatever the contradictions which divide East and West, North and South, a common human interest has now moved to the fore for all states and peoples.

We are destined to survive or die in the nuclear-space age together. Anyone's imperial ambitions, nationalist egoism, political die-hardism or adventurism should not be allowed to push civilization into the 'black hole' of space non-existence.

My colleagues and I are deeply satisfied with the meetings and conversations with the Indian leadership. The talks were wide-ranging, frank and substantive, with an eye to a long-term period ahead.

A realistic view of the present-day world and its problems, mutual trust and sincere desire to broaden and deepen cooperation helped us to inform each other better of our vision of the present and of the future.

For quite understandable reasons, we representatives of the two great states gave paramount attention to international problems and among them to the problem which is the main one for all peoples and countries, large and small, irrespective of their systems; namely, how to remove the nuclear threat, to end the arms race on earth, to prevent its spreading over to outer space, to relieve tension, and to unblock conflict situations.

The recognition of the right of each people to follow the way of economic, social and spiritual development chosen by them is the decisive condition for active participation of all of them in the accomplishment of this common task.

The Soviet Union and India are two large Asian states. Therefore it was natural that the discussion of the situation in Asia and in the Indian and Pacific Oceans areas adjacent to it figured prominently at the talks.

The two states, each from its own side, make efforts to undo the tangles of conflicts, to remove the acuteness of military confrontation in the region and thereby to help to create prerequisites for fruitful and free cooperation.

Related to this, I must say that we highly appreciate the responsible positions and concrete steps of the Indian leadership to improve the political climate in South Asia. Nothing can compensate for the advantages given by good relations with neighbors.

India produces unforgettable impressions. People from all over the world admire the famous iron pillar near Kutb Minar. For fifteen centuries it has defied rains and winds but rust has not affected it up to now.

Our peoples, as we understand it, have a common desire and striving for Soviet-Indian relations to be immune to any rust so that they would never be darkened by anything.

During this time, we have come to see what a good service is being rendered to our states by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India.

Using the gained experience and relying on the common desire to raise the level and broaden the scope of cooperation in all fields, we agreed on substantial development of economic, scientific and technical contacts.

The signed agreement juridically seals the accords reached on that score.

We agree on new forms of economic contacts, and on inviting small and medium-sized firms to participate in them.

We affirmed that festivals to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of India's independence are of immense importance for Soviet-Indian friendship.

I would like specially to point out the declaration which Mr Gandhi and I signed together and referred to as the 'Delhi' one.

In the declaration, on behalf of the two peoples we call on all countries and peoples to realize the dangers which hang over the world and to do everything necessary for a radical improvement of the international situation.

We hope that our call will be heard and will find a braod response in the world.

Esteemed Mr Prime minister,

Dear Indian friends,

Allow me, in conclusion, to assure you that the Soviet Union wholeheartedly wants to see friendly India a mighty, prosperous and modern power.

Peace-loving and independent India may continue to count on the Soviet Union's support and understanding.

Thank you once again, Mr Prime Minister, for kind cooperation during this time. We shall be looking forward to meeting you in Moscow.

Allow me to wish good health and success to you, to Mrs Gandhi and to all Indian statesmen and party leaders, and to wish progress and prosperity to the great people of India, the strengthening of Soviet-Indian friendship and, of course, lasting peace.

Visits Culture Center

LD280001 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 27 November, in the Vremya newscast, carries a 4-minute report by correspondent V. Ilyashenko, from the USSR Science, Culture and Art House in New Delhi on the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by Raisa Gorbacheva. While Ilyashenko reports on Gorbachev's arrival and on the warm welcome accorded to him and his wife, video shows Gorbachev and his wife being greeted at the top of the steps leading into the building and Gorbachev shaking hands with a women dressed in a sari to whom Gorbachev says: "I've seen you on television."

In the foyer the Soviet delegation is seen being greeted by a group of children carrying flowers. The Gorbachevs embrace some of the children and then begin a tour of the building.

While they are viewing exhibits and books at the center, Ilyashenko says: "Mikhail Sergeyevich acquaints himself with the House of Science and Culture, which is visited every day by numerous Indians of various ages and professions. Some come to see an exhibition or a Soviet feature film, some come to borrow books by Soviet authors in various national languages, and others come for classes in the Russian language institute, which has more than 500 students. Students of the Russian language cordially welcome Mikhail Sergeyevich."

The Gorbachevs are seen being introduced to a group of students, two of whom pronounce some words of welcome in Russian, noting that Russian is a language of peace and friendship. Gorbachev replies "You all speak well. Or did you select your speakers specially?" Noticing a display of posters on the wall, Raisa Gorbacheva asks: "Do you have some connection with Moscow State University?" One of the Indian hosts explains that they are holding a quiz at the moment to see how much people know about Moscow University, to which Raisa says: "That's our university -- Mikhail Sergeyvich and I studied there."

The students announce that they would like to sing a song of welcome and Gorbachev comments "If I know it, I'll join in." The students begin singing a song in Russian. They are joined by the Gorbachevs, Dobrynin and the rest of the Soviet delegation present, with the exception of Shevardnadze who seems to have trouble with the words.

Ilyashenko concludes with: "Then Mikhail Sergeyevich goes through to the hall of the House of Culture for a meeting with the aktiv of the Indian-Soviet Friendship Societies." Video shows Gorbachev going into the hall.

Wives of Gorbachev, Gandhi Meet

LD272221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; correspondent V. Beloborodko video report from New Delhi]

[Text] This is the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi. Raisa Maksimovna Gorbacheva had a meeting here with Sonia Gandhi, the wife of the Indian prime minister, and a group of Indian women, prominent political and public personalities in the country. They included members of the government; parliamentary deputies, women who took part in the struggle against colonial domination and for Indian independence, heads of national women's organizations and prominent representatives of Indian culture and art. Raisa Maksimovna Gorbacheva talked about the rights of women in the Soviet Union, about the way that their full equality with men is being realized, and about the concern shown by the state for women and mothers. Soviet women, Raisa Maksimovna said, are making a big contribution to the development of the economy and the political and public life of the country; and they play a significant role in science and education, health care and in the sphere of culture and art. Women are receiving fresh opportunities in connection with the establishment everywhere of women's soviets, at enterprises, institutions, town suburbs and in rural areas. The women's soviets are intended to resolve issues relating to improving the labor and everyday life of women, to children's education and to training young people for labor activity. The women's soviets' sphere of competence will include monitoring the work of the service sphere, trading, town management, schools, and cultural and leisure institutions. They will obtain the right to submit proposals for consideration by the soviets of people's deputies.

Her Indian interlocutors said that measures to improve the situation of women had already been undertaken in their country, and talked about the problems, very grave ones, which still remain here, and about the difficulties and about their participation in the country's national development.

There was discussion of the idea of publishing a joint Soviet-Indian magazine for women.

It was admitted that tourist exchange is as yet underused, including trips by Soviet and Indian children, and exchange of exhibitions of childrens', technical and artistic creativity, holdin of festivals and meetings between children and young people of the USSR and India.

Women of the Soviet Union and India have a different way of life and their problems are not the same. But there is one problem -- and this was stressed in particular at the meeting -- which unites them. That is the problem of preserving peace on earth, and preventing nuclear war.

The conversation was well-wishing and sincere.

Gorbachev Meets Communists

LD271911 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 27 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met today with Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.

The friendly conversation covered questions, which are in the focus of attention of both countries and world public in connection with the visit of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to India. The sides pointed out the special significance of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation, which is an important factor of peace and stability not only in Asia but also all over the world. The most important role in these relations is played by the systematic dialogue between the leaders of both countries, which has been further developed on these days.

The conversation covered also some questions of the international communist movement.

Mikhail Gorbachev has expressed gratitude to the Communist Party of India for what it has done, jointly with the other socio-political forces of that country, for the creation of a friendly atmosphere of the visit.

Taking part in the meeting were Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the National Council of the Communist Party of India N.E. Balaram, Indrajit Gupta, Indradip Singh and Mukum Farooqi.

On the same day, Mikhail Gorbachev met and talked with E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) Central Committee.

A friendly exchange of views was held on the most topical international issues, the effort for the resolution of the fundamental problems of disarmament and development. The conversation also covered Asian security problems. The great positive role of India in the international arena was pointed out.

Mikhail Grobachev stressed that the Soviet Union attaches priority significance to relations with India, to a permanent and constructive dialogue with its leaders. He pointed out active support for the visit by the Communist Party of India (M) and broad sections of the Indian people.

E.M.S. Namboodiripad expressed confidence that Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India will further strengthen friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, make a great contribution to positive development of international relations. He said that the Communist Party of India (M) will make every effort that the struggle waged by the Indian working people for their rights should be combined with the struggle against the threat of war.

Much attention was devoted in the course of the meeting to some issues of the international communist movement at the present stage.

The meeting was also attended by Eduard Shevardnadze and Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (M) Basavapunnaiah and Harkishan Surjit.

Joint Statement of Visit

PM281231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 86 First Edition pp 1, 2

["Soviet-Indian Joint Statement " -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At the invitation of the prime minister of the Republic of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Government of India, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr M.S. Gorbachev paid an official friendly visit to India from November 25 to 28, 1986.

The distinguished Soviet guest and the persons accompanying him were accorded a cordial welcome testifying to the feelings of sincere friendship and regard of the people of India for the people and leadership of the USSR.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr M.S. Gorbachev called on the president of the Republic of India, Giani Zail Singh and had a friendly discussion with him.

Talks were held between the prime minister of the Republic of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in which the participants were:

From the Soviet side --
Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; Anatoliy Chernyayev, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; and Vasiliy Rykov, ambassador of the USSR to India.

From the Indian side --
Narayan Dutt Tiwari, minister of external affairs, P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of manpower resources, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, minister of finance, Arun Singh, minister of state for defense, Natwar Singh, minister of state for external affairs, A.P. Venkateshwaran, secretary for external affairs of the Indian ministry of External Affairs, and Triloki Nath Kaul, the ambassador of India to the USSR.

Mr M.S. Gorbachev had, in addition, separate discussions with Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU received the minister of external affairs of the Republic of India.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr. M.S. Gorbachev addressed the members of the Indian Parliament who listened to him with great interest and attention.

All the meetings and discussions were held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding.

During his stay in New Delhi, Mr M.S. Gorbachev paid homage to the memory of outstanding leaders of India, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Shrimati Indira Gandhi by laying a wreath at Rajghat and visiting the Nehru Memorial Museum and the Indira Gandhi Memorial.

I

The meetings covered a wide range of issues concerning Indo-Soviet bilateral relations and perspectives of their further comprehensive development. Both sides expressed their profound satisfaction at the relations of close friendship and wide-ranging cooperation between India and the Soviet Union which are characterized by mutual respect, warmth and trust between the peoples and leaders of the two countries.

Stable and high level of these relations in the political field are complemented by wide, deep, multi-faceted and mutually beneficial cooperation in economic, commercial, scientific, technological, cultural and other fields. Relations between India and the USSR are a model of peaceful co-existence between states with differing socio-economic systems based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, strict observance of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation constitute a factor of peace and stabiity in Asia and throughout the world.

Both sides noted with deep satisfaction the successful passage of over fifteen years of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between India and the USSR, which symbolizes the strong bonds of friendship between their governments and peoples. The treaty contributes significantly in all spheres towards strengthening and deepening their mutual trust and confidence in the context of the changing world situation and characterizes their common commitment to international peace and cooperation.

Both sides highly assess the dynamic development of mutually advantageous economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation between India and the USSR on a planned and long-term basis. The agreement on basic directions of economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation for the period up to the year 2000, as well as the agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed on 22nd May 1985 have enriched their cooperation with new form and content and have further strengthened their ties.

Noting the significant progress made by the organizations of the two countries in implementing these agreements, both sides emphasized the need for timely fulfillment of mutual obligations and identifying further possibilities for expanding industrial, scientific and technological cooperation.

Determined to sustain and enhance mutually beneficial ties the two sides signed a new agreement on economic and technical cooperation in New Delhi under which the Soviet Union has agreed to render assistance to India in the following projects: (I) construction of the Tehri Hydro power complex, (II) reconstruction and modernization at Bokaro Steel Plant, (III) the setting up of four underground coking coal mines in the Jharia coal field, and (IV) intensive and integrated on-shore exploration for hydrocarbons in West Bengal.

Both sides expressed their desire for growth and improvement of Soviet-Indian trade, for further increasing its effectiveness, for diversifying its structure and expanding the range of commodities exchanged by making use of all existing opportunities. Implementation of the new long-term trade agreement for 1986-1990 which envisages continuation of the high momentum of growth of bilateral trade, will help achieve these goals.

India and the USSR attach an ever growing importance to the further strengthening of bilateral scientific and technological ties in order to impart the necessary momentum for accelerating the development of their economies for the prosperity and well-being of their two peoples. The two sides believe that there exists a sound basis for dynamic, long-term cooperation till the end of this millennium and beyond, particularly in frontier technologies. They expressed their determination to take effective measures to realize this potential.

The two sides positively assessed the role of the inter-governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation in laying down guidelines for developing multi-faceted cooperation between the two countries. They expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the tenth session of the joint commission held in new Delhi in April, 1986.

The USSR and India expressed their determination to continue to develop and strengthen cooperation in the fields of culture, health, education, mass media, tourism and to intensify ties in sports.

The two sides stressed that the forthcoming festivals of the USSR in India and of India in the USSR to be held in 1987-1988 have a major role to play in the development of Soviet-Indian relations, and in further strengthening understanding and friendship between their countries and peoples. Conscious of the special significance of these events, the two sides agreed that the prime minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr Mikhail S. Gorbachev, would be the honorary chairmen of the respective national organizing committees of the festivals in their countries.

The two sides expressed the hope that the new Soviet-Indian consular convention would facilitate further development of relations between the two states.

The Indian side expressed its appreciation of the role of the Soviet Union in strengthening the economy and in accelerating the scientific and technological progress in India which is aimed at self-reliance. The Soviet side emphasised that the USSR is pursuing a consistent policy of developing cooperation with peace-loving and independent India in all areas.

II

An extensive exchange of views on a wide range of international issues once again demonstrated the coincidence or similarity in the positions of India and the USSR on major world issues.

The two sides reiterated their conviction that relations between all states should be based on such universally recognized and fundamental principles as renunciation of the threat or use of force, mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and non-interference in internal affairs. Disputes between states should be resolved through peaceful means.

India and the Soviet Union are of the firm conviction that the most important objective facing mankind today is to strengthen peace and remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Proceeding from this conviction and determined to contribute towards the realization of this great objective, the prime minister of India and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU signed the Delhi Declaration on principles for a nuclear weapon free and non-violent world. The two leaders commend it to all nations of the world and urge them to do their utmost in the interests of nuclear disarmament and universal peace.

The two sides expressed grave concern over the deterioration in the international situation, continuing escalation of the arms race, specially in nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, the growing danger of it being extended to outer space, as well as the persistence of existing hotbeds of tension and emergence of new ones. They were convinced that all states. irrespective of their size and regardless of differences in their socio-economic systems have a role to play in the search for realistic solutions that would halt and reverse the nuclear arms race and reduce tensions in the world.

The Soviet side drew attention to its program of complete phased elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century. The Indian side welcomed this major initiative.

In accordance with the Delhi Declaration signed by the leaders of the two countries, both sides called for an early conclusion of the convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.

The two sides stressed the importance of a freeze on nuclear arsenals on a global basis beginning from a specific date and under effective verification. This should be followed by substantial reduction in nuclear arsenals. They called for an early prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons and for the prohibition of the development and production of new types of weapons of mass annihilation.

The USSR and India supported immediate suspension of all nuclear weapon tests and the speedy conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The Indian side positively noted the Soviet Union's readiness to sign such a treaty at any time and at any place and welcomed the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till 1987 by the Soviet Union.

India and the USSR considered important in this context initiatives taken by the heads of state or government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania which are aimed at the termination of production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery system, prevention of an arms race in outer space and the cessation of all nuclear testing, and making the Soviet unilateral moratorium at least a bilateral one.

The USSR and India are convinced that given political will, the elaboration of a reliable system of verification of the cessation of nuclear testing does not present any serious difficulties. Such a system could be based in particular on the recommendations of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries of Harare and the relevant proposals by the countries participants in the six nation initiative.

The Soviet side informed the Indian side about the outcome of the Soviet-American meeting at the highest level in Reykjavik where proposals aimed at complete liquidation of nuclear weapons were put forward by the Soviet Union. These proposals remain on the table. The USSR and India were of the opinion that the experience of the Reykjavik summit demonstrated that given a constructive and realistic approach, far reaching agreements for nuclear disarmament could be achieved.

The two sides called for transfer of resources, currently directed to military expenditures, to meet the needs of socio-economic development. A part of the funds which will be released in the process of disarmament should be channelled towards rendering assistance to developing countries.

The Soviet Union and India emphasized the necessity for early elimination of hotbeds of tension in the world and the prevention of emergence of new ones. They believed that given goodwill acceptable solutions can be found on the basis of principles such as respect for sovereignty and independence of nations, and right of peoples to independent choice of ways of development. To this end the two sides are prepared to make their contribution towards the peaceful settlement of conflict situations.

The Soviet Union and India expressed their grave concern over the escalation of acts of terrorism, including state-terrorism. They resolutely condemn all terrorist activities, whether committed by individuals, groups or states and believe it necessary to counter them by every legal means.

The Soviet side drew attention to the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union concerning the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security. The Indian side noted that this proposal is an expression of the need for new political thinking in the nuclear era.

In the course of discussions in New Delhi special attention was paid to the situation in the Asian continent, in the Indian Ocean and its adjoining areas where the process of militarization and military threat is mounting.

The two sides noted the urgent need for improving the political climate in the Asian continent and its adjoining areas, and search for ways of ensuring lasting peace, stability and development of economic cooperation. Progress in this direction could gradually be made, in particular, through normalizing the situation, creating an atmosphere of confidence and constructive cooperation at bilateral and regional levels.

In this connection the Soviet side explained in detail the Soviet Union's concrete program for maintaining peace and security and establishing cooperation and interaction in the Asian Pacific region. The Indian side elaborated on its consistent policy of reducing tensions, promoting good neighborliness with all countries in the region, and the steps taken by India along with other countries in building cooperation at the regional level through the South Asia association of regional cooperation without outside interference.

The two sides expressed their concern over the tense situation in the Middle East as a result of Israel's expandionist policies, condemned the continued occupation of Arab territories and acts of aggression by Israel in the region which pose a grave threat to international peace and security. The two sides emphasized the urgent need for a just, comprehensive and durable settlement of the Middle East problem based on the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, whose sole and legitimate representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization, including the right to self-determination and right to establish their own sovereign state on the basis of existing U.N. resolutions, as well as ensuring the right of all states in the region to independent existence. They strongly supported an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all parties concerned including the PLO on an equal footing. The convening of such a conference could be facilitated by setting up an appropriate preparatory committee.

The two sides declare that it is necessary to preserve the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, to ensure complete and immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon.

The USSR and India expressed their serious concern at the hostilities between Iran and Iraq and urge the leaders of these countries to put an end to the fratricidal war and to settle the conflict by peaceful political means.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the continuation of the hot-beds of tension in Southwest Asia and reaffirm their conviction that the problems of the region demand peaceful political solutions paying full respect to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the countries of the region. They called upon the countries of the region to expeditiously terminate the armed conflicts, to exercise restraint and cooperate constructively for reducing tension and restoring peace. [paragraph continues]

India and the Soviet Union reiterated their opposition to all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. They are confident that negotiated political solutions alone can guarantee a durable settlement of the existing problems of the region.

The two sides expressed their concern at the persisting tensions in Southeast Asia. They reaffirmed their conviction that a solution to the problems of Southeast Asia should be found by the states of the region themselves on the basis of full respect for their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and without outside interference in their internal affairs. They support the desire of these states for normalization of the situation in the region and for making it an area of durable peace, stability, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

The Soviet Union and India expressed their concern over the further aggravation of the situation in the Indian Ocean and called for dismantling of all foreign military and naval bases in the area and for preventing the creation of new ones. Both sides condemned the attempts to build up foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean. They called for speedy implementation of the 1971 U.N. Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and supported the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to convene, without delay, an international conference for this purpose. They noted that this conference has been inordinately delayed and believed that it is necessary to ensure that it is held at the earliest possible date, no later than 1988.

The two sides reitereated their support for the just demand of Mauritius concerning the restoration of its sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago including Diego Garcia.

The Soviet Union and India strongly condemned the racist South African regime for its obnoxious policy and practice of apartheid and state terrorism being conducted by it against the frontline and other African states. Both sides demanded that South Africa scrupulously respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of these states, and an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of, and an unconditional withdrawal of its troops from Namibia. They called for full and prompt implementation of all the relevant U.N. decisions on granting independence to Namibia, including Security Council Resolution 435. The two sides reaffirmed their abiding support for the just and heroic struggle fo the people of Namibia under their authentic, sole and legitimate representative, the SWAPO. The Soviet Union and India resolutely support the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African regime and welcome the relevant initiatives of the nonaligned countries taken at Harare.

The two sides expressed their support for a just, political settlement of the situation in the region of Central America and the Caribbean, specially around Nicaragua, based on ensuring the security of all the states of the region and respect for their sovereignty, national independence and right to self-determination without outside interference in their internal affairs. The Soviet Union and India called for the cessation of all forms of external pressures and acts of aggression against the independent and nonaligned countries situated there. They voiced their support for the constructive initiatives of the nonaligned countries and the efforts of the Contadora Group towards a negotiated settlement of the situation in that region.

The two sides called for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis and the establishment of a new international economic order. The solution of this pressing task would serve the interests of all mankind, especially of the developing countries. They condemned manifestations of the policy of neocolonialism and discrimination, and coercion and blackmail in interstate economic relations. Both sides favored the ensuring of fair and equitable prices for the exports of developing countries and the dismantling of artificial trade barriers.

The Soviet side noted that it regards economic security as an integral part of a comprehensive system of international security, under which it would be possible to establish a fund of assistance to developing countries and to elaborate, under the United Nations auspices, a global program of scientific and technological cooperation. The Indian side stressed the importance of an integrated approach on the part of the international community on the key interrelated issues of money, finance, trade, commodities and development.

The Soviet Union and India were unanimous that the movement of nonaligned countries has evolved into an influential force in the relaxation of international tensions, promotion of peace, disarmament and peaceful coexistence. They took note of the movement's vitality in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, aggression, racism and apartheid, interference, and hegemony and for the realization of the new international economic order.

The Soviet Union reaffirmed its high evaluation of the Nonaligned Movement and of the constructive role played by India in that movement and in the international arena in general, of its efforts to improve the international situation and to ensure equitable political and economic cooperation among states.

Both sides reaffirmed their abiding commitment to the United Nations, to preserving and strengthening this organization as an effective instrument of peace and security and peaceful settlement of international disputes and crises, and to the objectives and principles enshrined in its charter. They expressed their readiness to take necessary steps in order to ensure that the just and democratic principles on which the United Nations was founded become firmly rooted in the practice of international relations.

III

The Soviet Union and India highly value the well established tradition of maintaining regular contacts between their leaders which have become an important mechanism for nurturing and strengthening the relations of friendship, mutual understanding and confidence between the two countries. The two sides affirmed their determination to continue to further develop contacts and have consultations between them at the political and other levels and further expand and strengthen their bilateral cooperation in various fields. Both sides are convinced that relations of close friendship and cooperation between India and the USSR enhance the effectiveness of their efforts for the preservation and consolidation of peace and security in the world.

The two sides expressed their profound satisfaction at the results of the official friendly visit of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr. M.S. Gorbachev to India. This visit is a new landmark in the development of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. [paragraph continues]

It has further strengthened mutual trust between the leaders and the ties of close friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Mr. M.S. Gorbachev expressed sincere gratitude to the leadership and people of the Republic of India for the warm welcome accorded to him and his party. The general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr. M.S. Gorbachev, extended an invitation to the prime minister of the Republic of India Shri Rajiv Gandhi to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH THANKS KARMAL FOR PAST SERVICES

PM251202 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PDPA Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Nov -- There was a PDPA Central Committee plenum here yesterday. As the BAKHTAR agency has reported, PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Najib delivered a report on certain urgent party tasks. The plenum also examined some organizational matters.

The plenum met Babrak Karmal's request to be relieved of his state and party posts. On behalf of all members of the party the plenum expressed gratitude to B. Karmal and approved the PDPA Central Committee and DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium suggestion that B. Karmal be awarded the Order of the April Revolution.

On the same day there was a DRA Revolutionary Council session. It considered and met B. Karmal's request to be relieved of his duties as Revolutionary Council chairman. PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Najib addressed the session and thanked B. Karmal for the great work he had done in important state posts.

Chamkani Acting Chairman

LD241109 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] According to Radio Kabul, Haji Mohammad Chamkani has been appointed acting chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, the country's supreme legislative body. He is a nonparty man and comes from the province of Paktia.

Earlier the post was held by Babrak Karmal. He had been relieved from it at his own request.

PRAVDA ACCUSES BONN OF 'DANGEROUS ATAVISM'

PM281220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "Dangerous Atavism"]

[Text] Is the world insured against the past repeating itself? This question springs to mind when you study certain recent remarks by H. Kohl, head of the FRG Government, on foreign policy questions. What they have in common is blind hostility toward the Soviet Union, the GDR, and world socialism in general, and a failure to accept the realities of the nuclear missile age and the demands and tasks facing the world community.

In contrast to his routine, customary exercises in anti-Sovietism and endless vows of devotion to his American patrons, in an interview for the American magazine NEWSWEEK before his trip to the United States, H. Kohl indulged in the crudest attacks on the Soviet leadership, even to the extent of drawing vile parallels with Nazi Germany. These remarks by H. Kohl, which are unprecedented in the history of Soviet-West German relations, and indeed in any relations between states which have diplomatic relations, caused profound indignation everywhere, including in the FRG. Their irresponsibility is staggering.

Through the USSR Embassy in Bonn, the chancellor was asked directly whether he understands what he is saying and whether he is aware of the consequences which his public insinuations could have for relations between our states. He was reminded that in this instance it is a question of the honor and dignity of a state, of the Soviet people, who gave the lives of 20 million of their sons and daughters in defending their fatherland from German fascism. Chancellor Kohl should not forget that Soviet people paid with their blood for the deliverance both of Europe and of the Germans themselves from the fascist plague. There is no family in our country that did not suffer irreparable losses as a result of the piratical attack by Hitler's Germany. Bonn should always remember what pain, anger, and indignation is aroused in Soviet people's hearts by blasphemous, immoral comparisons between our country and Nazi Germany.

A deep shadow was cast on Soviet-West German relations and they were poisoned, and this at a time when they were beginning to acquire a new dynamism and when their further development could have the most beneficial effect on the situation in Europe and on the world in general. Naturally, in this atmosphere a series of planned meetings and visits on a bilateral basis could not take place. The Soviet side had formerly shown the utmost restraint and patience, but everything has its limit.

The chancellor's disgraceful attack on the USSR met with condemnation in the FRG itself. It became the subject of discussion in the Bundestag. The parliamentarians demanded explanations from the chancellor. Alas, the best H. Kohl could do was to attribute everything to the "inaccuracy" of the American magazine, which supposedly distorted his words. This indistinct mumbling was drowned in the noise of gibes and ironical rejoinders and shouts from the deputies. To crown it all, immediately after the Bundestag debates NEWSWEEK made available to West German and foreign journalists in Bonn an actual tape recording of the interview with the chancellor. As a result the chancellor was exposed as guilty of deceiving parliament, to put it mildly.

In the course of the Bundestag debates the deputies noted that Chancellor H. Kohl had not fulfilled the duty invested in him by the constitution of "keeping injury from the people." Displaying a "mixture of thoughtlessness and arrogance," he seriously damaged the reputation of the FRG government and the country's prestige.

Many FRG politicians considered it their duty to dissociate themselves firmly from the chancellor's shameful words and unseemly behavior. Even the most conservative press organs could not refrain from reproaching him. Many newspapers and magazines started publishing letters from indignant readers. "I am filled with horror and anger at the sight of the Federal Government morally destroying our state," (V. Kerbor) from Kiel wrote to the magazine DER SPIEGEL. Another of the magazine's readers quoted the words of Carl von Ossietsky, a well known antifascist writer, that "Germany is the only country where a lack of political capability ensures access to the highest state posts," and added on his own account: "As far as this chancellor is concerned, C. von Ossietsky's assessment would doubtless have been far harsher."

The Soviet leadership is also continuing to receive letters like these from FRG citizens. People from all kinds of strata of society write: representatives of business circles, ordinary working people, students, and schoolchildren. The writers of the letters offer their apologies to the Soviet leadership and show their decency, evidently embarrassed by their chancellor's lack of these qualities. (U. Lauf's) letter, for instance, says: "Please regard the chancellor's remarks as his personal opinion and by no means the opinion of all Federal Germans. Even if I do not agree with your system, I think there must be peaceful coexistence on earth." (V. Rupprekht) writes: "Please accept apologies for Kohl's shameless statements. Kohl does not speak for all Germans, only for those whom history has taught nothing. What lies behind his words is an attempt to torpedo the long overdue disarmament."

It might be assumed that this reaction in the country and abroad would warn the chancellor against such damaging actions in future. But that did not happen.

It turned out that what was said to NEWSWEEK was not just words which slipped out accidentally. A whole series of his subsequent remarks show that it is a matter of a quite specific policy line. His speeches at the congresses of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] in North Rhine-Westphalia and the CSU [Christian Social Union] in Munich were packed with shameless slander against the socialist countries. He portrayed Moscow as the "center of communist dictatorship" which encroaches on other peoples' freedom, and the system in the socialist GDR as "profoundly inimical to people." In the light of the election campaign now under way in the FRG, Chancellor Kohl clearly let himself go, decided to butter up the revanchist circles, and set about reviving the theses of "cold war" times. He once again started expatiating on the "provisional nature" of the European borders and started talking about the FRG's claims to "represent all Germans" and about the "open German question." And he is saying this after the conclusion of a treaty between the USSR and the FRG which enshrines the inviolability of the borders in Europe established as a result of World War II, which was unleashed by Hitler's Germany. All in all, the abcess of revanchism has clearly burst, and is capable of lethally poisoning the country. The West German leadership's real political intentions have come out into the open.

Although a treaty on the fundamentals of relations has been concluded between the FRG and the GDR on the basis of the existence of two sovereign German states, H. Kohl simply cannot reconcile himself to the existence of the socialist GDR, and declares socialism in general to be a system which "belongs to the past."

There have been many such so-called prophets in history, including German history. Where are they now? But when a statesman with the rank of head of state sets about doing this in our day, the question arises: Why is all this being done? And what, ultimately, is the political creed of the West German head of government, his line on the USSR, the GDR, and the other socialist countries? Can one continue to believe in the sincerity of his assurances of his desire to develop constructive cooperation with those countries?

It is noteworthy that the massive hostile attacks on the USSR and its peaceloving foreign policy are taking place after Reykjavik, when the possibility of creating a nuclear-free world emerged so clearly for the first time. The prospect which emerged in the Icelandic capital for the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and radical reductions of strategic offensive arms, not to mention the Soviet proposals for preventing the militarization of space, that is, the implementation of this whole integrated program for delivering mankind from nuclear weapons, evidently frightened some people in the top FRG leadership. Doubts began to be voiced as to the expediency of everything that was achieved in Reykjavik. Not only Bundeswehr generals, but also certain politicians began to depict disarmament, rather than the arms race, as the real danger. Yesterday's supposed supporters of nuclear arms limitation in Europe are really giving themselves away: Now it is clear that those who today reject the "zero option" on medium-range missiles advocated it in the past only on the assumption that the USSR would reject it.

The federal chancellor and his associates are now hurrying anxiously to the assistance of the American Administration. The administration is trying to prove what cannot be proved, distorting the nature of the package of accords reached in Reykjavik, and modifying them to suit its own selfish purposes. So people in Bonn started doing the same thing. The opponents of disarmament began to think up one obstacle after another. First the elimination of medium-range missiles is made dependent on the resolution of the question of short-range missiles. Then it is declared that the missiles cannot be removed until the "disproportion" between conventional arms in the East and West is evened out -- a disproportion which, incidentally, does not exist. The authors of all these "conditions" deliberately keep quiet about the fact that the Soviet Union advocates the elimination specifically of all nuclear arms in Europe, and together with its allies has proposed a plan for the radical reduction of armed forces and conventional arms.

Instead of adopting a serious, responsible approach to the USSR's new, truly revolutionary proposals on disarmament issues, Bonn started talking about "upgrading" in short-range missiles, as was the case with the Pershings and cruise missiles, and about "upgrading" in conventional types of weapons. No, the age-old longing for weapons has not died out in the FRG.

Then there is the FRG Government's unconditional support for the "Star Wars" program, the main barrier on the path to accords which the USSR and the United States embarked on in Reykjavik. Surely the West German leaders realize that SDI is a new, more dangerous stage in the arms race, a move toward new, more powerful types of weapons of mass destruction, with the aim of securing military superiority and dictating the U.S. will to other peoples of the world. And if Bonn nonetheless helps the U.S. military-industrial complex to push through the space militarization plans, is not this a flagrant attack of atavistic thinking? It is time to grasp the threat that all this entails to the FRG, to Europe, and to the world as a whole.

Clearly reluctant to learn the lessons of recent German history and heed his own people's voice, the chancellor continues to pin his hopes on the wisdom of the White House and ostentatiously heed the advice of all kinds of renegades from among the ranks of professional anti-Sovietists.

Although H. Kohl, as chancellor, is responsible for defining the government's course, it is not as easy as all that for him to impose his own basically atavistic ideas, ideas which are alien to the requirements of the present day, on his fellow citizens. It would therefore be wrong to identify the positions and actions of the advocates of confrontation and the arms race with the sentiments of West German society as a whole. [paragraph continues]

In the FRG there are forces -- and not only in the opposition parties -- which sincerely seek to strengthen peace and develop cooperation, forces which regard Reykjavik as a base for decisive progress in all avenues in the sphere of disarmament and the strengthening of stability on the continent. Naturally, they value good relations with the USSR and the other socialist states and mutually advantageous multifaceted cooperation.

These aspirations have always met with the understanding and support of the Soviet leadership and all Soviet people. The USSR's line of developing constructive cooperation with the FRG, including cooperation on the cardinal questions of ensuring peace and security, remains unchanged. Anyone who is afflicted with the incurable disease of hostility toward other peoples cannot expect respect. It is time for those who are constantly flogging the dead horse of revanchism to understand that this policy is doomed to failure.

One would like to think that Bonn will eventually draw practical conclusions from all this both as regards ensuring European and international security and in bilateral Soviet-West German relations, will clear the political dirt away from these relations, and will consider the advantages of a sound, clear-cut perspective.

TASS Observer Castigates Kohl

LD291230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov (TASS) -- TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Although they are trying in Bonn to simply shrug off the article entitled "A Dangerous Atavism" which has cut some people to the quick and which was published recently in PRAVDA, they are obviously failing to do so. The article, which was carried by West German agencies and on FRG television and radio, proved to be in tune with the mood of the broadest circles of the FRG public, which is indignant at the crude attacks by Chancellor Kohl on the Soviet leadership. And although F. Ost, the official spokesman in Bonn, tried to exercise what is known as shifting the blame and hastened to accuse the Soviet side of an "illicit" style of conducting debate, the evasion of responsibility on the part of those who permit themselves vile parallels between the USSR and Nazi Germany proved to be a failure.

Those people in West Germany who do not succumb to the stupefying effect of official propaganda but who are guided by common sense have seen H. Kohl's blasphemous and immoral comparisons as a servile attempt on Bonn's part to play up to Washington in order to bury the Reykjavik accords, to hinder the implementation of new and genuinely revolutionary proposals on disarmament questions, and to poison the prospects for European cooperation.

In addition, Bonn is trying to win over to its side extreme right-wing circles in the FRG on the eve of the forthcoming Bundestag elections. Bonn's intention to bank on the right wing was demonstrated with particular clarity at the preelection conference of the extreme reactionary CSU party in Munich last week. F.J. Strauss, the party leader who acts with increasing frequency as the political mentor of H. Kohl and leader of the right-wing conservative CSU-CDU bloc in the ruling Bonn coalition, made a nationalistic and at times quite simply pogrom-instigating speech lasting 1 and 1/2 hours at the conference.

H. Kolh, too, was not far behind him in reviving the theses from the cold war period. He intimidated the Federal citizens with the threat of the FRG's death in a chaos of "red and green" if they do not give their votes to the CDU/CSU. He also expatiated about the "temporary character" of European borders. At the same time the chancellor vowed loyalty to the United States, which has been with the FRG through "fire, water, and brass trumpets." He tried to justify his decision about the siting [razmeshcheniye] of U.S. missiles in West Germany and attempted to find "moral, ethical, and political justifications" for the SDI as a "path to arms limitation."

On the whole, H. Kohl's speech has given vent to these true intentions of the West German leadership, which were for understandable reasons disguised for a time by peace-loving phrases by official Bonn. It is, therefore, not surprising that in Munich they portrayed disarmament and not the arms race as the main danger. In the atmosphere of preelection struggle, the ulcer of revanchism, capable of fatally poisoning the entire country, clearly burst.

But however much H. Kohl might attempt to spur on the revanchist hobbyhorse, insurmountable obstacles have been erected against the "steel helmet" policy. A relic of former times, this policy is to all intents and purposes bankrupt, and objective developments in the world are following quite a different tack.

Millions of West Germans realize this much better than the chancellor, who, with his shameful statements of recent days, has caused serious damage to the reputation of the FRG and to the country's prestige.

FRG AUTOMOTIVE COMPANY WINS ENGINE CONTRACT

LD201809 Hamburg DPA in German 1056 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov (DPA) -- The Friedrichshafen Motor and Turbine Union [MTU] has concluded a contract with the Soviet Union to supply engines worth DM 400 million to the Soviet tractor industry. This was announced in Moscow today by Hans Dinger, chairman of the board of this Daimler-Benz subsidiary and member of the board of Daimler-Benz AG. This is the largest contract so far concluded in German-Soviet trade this year.

MTU won the contract against competition from the FRG, Japan, and the United States. The necessary contracts were signed last Tuesday with the Soviet Avtopromimport trade organization. Dinger said that he envisages the opportunity for follow-up contracts. MTU has frequently supplied engines for heavy construction vehicles and caterpillar tractors to the Soviet Union over the past 10 years.

PETROVSKIY BRIEFS SPAIN ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD291644 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Madrid November 29 TASS -- Vladimir Petrovskiy, special representative of the Soviet Government and USSR deputy foreign minister, stayed in Madrid on November 27-28. He informed the Spanish side on thr state of Soviet-American relations after the Reykjavik summit.

Vladimir Petrovskiy met Maximo Cahal Lopez, secretary general for foreign affairs of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, Antonio Yanes Barnuevo Garcia, head of the International Department of the Chancellery of the Spanish Council of Ministers president, Luis Fajardo, chairman of the Congress of Deputies Committee for Foreign Affairs and representatives of the mass media. Sergey Romanovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Spain, took part in the talks.

During meetings in Madrid a considerable interest was displayed in the package of proposals put forth by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik, which opens a real prospect for a nuclear-free world.

SOLIDARITY REAFFIRMED WITH TURKISH COMMUNISTS

TA301038 (Clandestine) Voice of the Turkish Communist Party in Turkish 0600 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] During the past few months, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee briefed the brotherly communist and worker parties and asked for their solidarity in connection with the stiff prison sentences passed in a series of TCP trials, the ongoing TCP arrests, and the multidimensional slander campaign against the TCP. Several brotherly parties sent warm messages expressing support and solidarity for our party. The unshakable strength of proletarian internationalism is on the side of the communists who fight U.S. imperialism and dictatorships for the happiness of their peoples and countries.

The reply of the CPSU Central Committee to our party's letter says: Dear comrades, the Soviet Communists have always greatly valued and continue to value the harsh struggle waged by the TCP -- a struggle characterized by numerous true instances of heroism -- over its 66-year history.

The TCP's history keeps alive the memory of the party's founders: the 15 TCP leaders who were cruelly killed by reactionary forces in 1921; Hayrullahoglu, the TCP Central Committee member who was killed during police torture 60 years later; the mass arrests carried out in the 1920s, 1930s, 1940s, 1950s and 1980s; and the hundreds of communists who were imprisoned or exiled for long years. The TCP members have been forced to act illegally for 64 years and their daily lives are full of persecutions and arrests.

However, the communists bear every difficulty and try to be wherever the class struggle is the most difficult and the harshest. Their spirits are aflame with the best and most noble aims: the people's happiness and development. The more actively and efficiently the communists struggle for the people's interests, the greater the hatred of the class enemies against them, and the more the love, respect, and support felt for the working masses and communists by their comrades in arms and comrades in other countries who defend the same views.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, we extend our warm greetings to all our suffering comrades in the dungeons, and reaffirm our solidarity with the struggle of the communists of Turkey, who are ready to sacrifice and who, in fact, sacrifice their own freedom and lives for the people's freedom and happiness.

With our communist greetings.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL VIEWS MEETING WITH IRAN

NC241926 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Report on commentary by Vladimir Ivanenko entitled: "The Upcoming Session of the Permanent Soviet-Iranian Joint Economic Committee"]

[Text] A team of experts led by Seyyed Mojtaba Arastu, adviser to the Iranian Foreign Ministry, will be coming to Moscow soon. Soviet and Iranian specialists are slated to prepare the necessary paperwork for the 10th session of the Permanent Soviet-Iranian Joint Economic Committee. The group's executive secretary, Vladimir Ivanenko, writes: After a few years' lull in the committee's activity, one can point to a very definite trend in our bilateral relations. The 6-year break in the activities of this important organization can be attributed to a variety of difficulties and bottlenecks. One fact which is very clear is that the great gap between meetings of the permanent committee had no connection with economic issues or the interests of the two neighboring countries. As such, we should feel fortunate that wiser counsels finally prevailed. We hope that the hostile and often inimical attitude of certain Iranian representatives toward economic cooperation with the Soviet Union will be a thing of the past.

Vladimir Ivanenko continues: We are happy to inform you that this year marks the start of renewed activity, and is a time of numerous visits by experts and officials from both states. The flow of delegations back and forth has been stepped up, and the trips to the USSR by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Larijani and Oil Minister Aqazadeh merit special attention. Their talks with Soviet officials focused on bilateral economic ties, and the participants agreed to broaden such discussions in the future. The visits to Iran by Soviet specialists, who helped prepare for the 10th session of the Permanent Soviet-Iranian Joint Economic Committee, were of immense importance. Specific problems associated with economic cooperation were assessed in detail, and certain decisions were made. For example, seven teams of experts and specialists from the Soviet Union and Iran were involved in an exchange of visits in August and September. Their talks were apparently difficult, and the reason is quite obvious. In the 6 years since the committee's last session, multiple problems of different types have arisen. Their solution was postponed, but this did nothing to lessen their gravity.

The two sides attempted to conduct the talks in a constructive manner free of recrimination and innuendo. Together, they sought answers that would serve their interests and bring mutual benefit. Slowly but surely, this sensible policy produced results. In the course of the talks, for instance, a series of problems concerning the normal operation of such major joint projects as the Esfahan metallurgical complex, the Arak machine plant, and other large factories, including one for prefabricated building materials, was resolved.

The Iranian experts who came to our country did more than just give their views on specific Soviet-Iranian programs. They also inspected several plants which manufacture and export machinery to other countries, including Iran, and familiarized themselves with the work done there. The Iranians were deeply impressed by the high level of technology and by the quality of the products.

Concluding his commentary on Iran, Vladimir Ivanenko, executive secretary of the Soviet-Iranian Joint Economic Committee, notes: Soviet industry hopes that a successful session of the permament committee will offer a solid guarantee for the strengthening of economic relations in the long run. These are ties that have always been founded on the principle of mutual benefit, and can serve as a firm base for good relations between us.

Iranian Adviser Meets Katushev

LD291203 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the economic adviser to our country's minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting Moscow at the head of a delegation of representatives and experts from various organizations, met with Konstantin Katushev, member of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. He was accompanied by Iran's ambassador in Moscow. The delegation is in Moscow to prepare the final draft protocol of the Joint Economic Cooperation Commission between Iran and the USSR.

During the meeting both sides expressed satisfaction at the growing pace of relations between the two countries and agreed that during Katushev's visit to Tehran the 10th Joint Economic Cooperation Commission between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the USSR will be convened in Tehran 8-12 December 1986.

According to this report, at the end of the discussion between the Iranian and Soviet experts, both sides initialed the protocol of the 10th Joint Economic Cooperation Commission, which is to be finally approved during the final meeting of ministers in Tehran.

SULTAN OF OMAN GREETED ON NATIONAL DAY

PM010943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id of the Sultanate of Oman a telegram on the occasion of the country's national day.

In a telegram in reply Qabus Ibn Sa'id has conveyed thanks for the warm wishes addressed to the Omani people.

The telegrams express confidence that Soviet-Omani relations will be further developed in the interests of both countries' peoples and for the benefit of universal peace.

CENTRAL, LOCAL BODIES INSTRUCTED TO REORGANIZE

LD292051 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has adopted a resolution that provides for new measures to protect the rights of citizens and to strengthen law and order. The resolution says that the climate in Soviet society has improved. Such negative phenomena as hard drinking, the violation of law for selfish purposes and bureaucracy have been declining. However, efforts along these lines are still not effective enough. The Central Committee of the Party has instructed central and local governing bodies to reorganize their activities. Their main task is to protect reliably the interests of the state and of its citizens, combat against the violations of law, encourage grass root initiatives and eradicate everything that hampers the scientific and technological progress.

DECISION ADOPTED ON SOCIALIST LEGALITY

LD291601 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on further strengthening socialist legality and law and order and stepping up defense of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens. The document emphasizes that in accordance with the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress, measures are being consistently implemented to consolidate the legal basis of state and public life. However, this work has not as yet been sufficiently effective and does not fully accord with the demands of the age and the present-day stage of communist construction. The decision outlines specific measures to further improve this work.

WAGES OFFICIAL EXPLAINS NEW REMUNERATION LAW

LD290714 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- "A new system for the renumeration of labour in material production. The system which will take effect in the USSR from January 1987, is introduced because the current remuneration system has become obsolete and a hindrance to the economic and social development of the country and society", stated Vladimir Shcherbakov, head of the Department of Wages of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs. At a request of a TASS correspondent he described the reasons for and the basic principles of the reform.

"The present remuneration system took shape way back in the mid-fifties and it no longer accords with the achieved level of the country's development. But this is not all. Over the years that have passed since, wage rates and salaries, mainly those of low-paid workers have been raised many times. This was justified socially. But at the same time such measures have considerably reduced the distinctions between the remuneration of the labour of the workers of high and low qualifications. Therefore the worker to a considerable extent has lost stimuli to raise his qualification.

Owing to a wage-levelling approach which was understood as following the principles of social justice, those who engaged in active resourceful work and those working in a slip-shod manner received almost equal pay."

"Since workers' wages went up to a greater extent than the salaries of engineering and technical personnel, abnormal correlations took shape in the remuneration of the labour of workers and engineers.

"The earnings of the engineer began increasingly to lag behind those of the worker not only in the rate of growth but also in absolute amounts. Of course, this could not but have an effect on the development of scientific and technological progress the rate of which began to slow down.

"Other examples can also be given", Vladimir Shcherbakov went on to say, "to show that the imperfections of the remuneration system began in the end to curb the rise in labour productivity in the country".

"The state of affairs will be remedied with the introduction of a new system of remuneration of labour in material production. It is based on a simple and clear-cut principle: The amount of earnings depends on the amount and quality of work done and on its end result. In other words, one will get as much as one has accomplished".

"The new system removes levelling in the remuneration of the labour of workers of different qualification. Basic pay rates will grow by 20-25 percent, on an average. But pay rates for the workers of high qualification will rise to a much greater extent than those for workers of low qualification.

"The system creates advantages for the workers engaged in sectors which develop at a priority rate, at the forward edge of scientific and technological progress, so to say.

"Those who are engaged in key technical operations requiring a vast amount of knowledge, effort, and responsibility will receive more money than others. There will be no 'ceiling' in the remuneration of workers' labour.

"The salaries of engineers wll be increased more appreciably than the pay rates of workers -- by 30-35 per cent, on an average, while those of industrial and design engineers will go up even by 40-45 per cent.

"The prinicple of the remuneration of engineers' work will be the same: not a position is paid for but concrete contribution to production and its end result", Vladimir Shcherbakov said in conclusion. [sentence as received]

RESOLUTION ON PEOPLE'S CONTROL ORGANS DETAILED

PM291645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Activity of the USSR People's Control Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report by Comrade A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, on the committee's activity and the coreport of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Legislative Proposals Commissions, the USSR Supreme Soviet notes that in accordance with the USSR Constitution and the Law on People's Control certain measures have been implemented in recent years to step up people's control as an important form of socialist democracy, as a way of developing Soviet people's activeness in managing state and public affairs, and as an effective means of strengthening legality and discipline.

Following the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the decisions of the 27th party congress, the USSR People's Control Committee and people's control bodies in the republics and at local level have been making more active use of their powers to check that party directives, Soviet laws, and government decisions are carried out to monitor fulfillment of state plans and targets. People's control bodies are becoming more exacting toward economic leaders and other officials over violations of state discipline and socialist legality, abuses of official position, and damage to the state. Control is becoming more and more open, and the materials relating to checks are referred for discussion by labor collectives and receive press, radio, and television coverage.

A large detachment of people's controllers, elected by labor collectives from among workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists, is operating in people's control committees, groups, and posts at enterprises, on kolkhozes, and in institutions and organizations. Many of them are conscientiously carrying out their public duty.

In their activity people's control bodies receive assistance and support from the soviets. Something that is of great importance is the discussion of these bodies' work at sessions of union and autonomous republic supreme soviets, at their presidium sittings, and at sessions of local soviets. People's control committees, in conjunction with soviets' standing commissions, are intensifying checks on the fulfillment of legislations' demands.

Collaboration is strengthening between people's control committees and groups and trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations, which is substantially widening the democratic potential of people's control. Contacts are developing between people's control bodies and law-enforcement organs in the struggle against violations of legality.

At the same time, the USSR Supreme Soiviet notes that the level of the USSR People's Control Committee's activity does not yet fully accord with the tasks of restructuring the work of state and public bodies in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Constant, effective, and genuine people's control of the fulfillment of plans for the development of scientific and technical progress in all economic sectors and improvement of labor productivity is not ensured and an inadequate struggle is waged against violations of contract discipline, substandard products, overreporting and figure-padding, manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape in the work of ministry and department apparatuses, and all that hinders the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The USSR People's Control Committee and many committees in republics, krays, and oblasts are slow to restructure the style and methods of their work, frequently overlook pressing economic and social problems, and exert insufficient influence on the prevention of crime and the practical solution of questions on which the improvement of production efficiency and people's working and everyday living conditions depends. Often a formalistic approach is displayed toward assessing instances of violation of state and labor discipline, and checks are superficial and confined to noting omissions or disruptions in work. The causes of the shortcomings are not analyzed, the requisite conclusions are not drawn, and specific proposals on the rectification of matters are not made. People's control committees make a poor job of inspecting the organization of departmental control in state management bodies. Proper monitoring of officials' observance of laws when considering proposals, requests, and complaints from citizens is not ensured and a formal, bureaucratic approach toward working people's letters is displayed.

In a number of places soviets do not exercise proper leadership of people's control bodies, do not scrutinize their work closely, and give them little assistance in making checks more productive.

The USSR People's Control Committee is not doing enough to direct the work of the people's control bodies in the union republics and sometimes fails to take account of suggetions and remarks made about them by soviets, particularly in relation to monitoring the fulfillment of state plans, unearthing national economic reserves, introducing scientific and technical achievements into producton, and improving the conservation of natural resources. People's controllers are poorly mobilized to tackle these tasks. All this reduces the mass nature and effectiveness of control and prevents serious shortcomings from being nipped in the bud.

The USSR Supremem Soviet believes that the work being done by local soviets to ensure the comprehensive development of the economy and the sociocultural sphere and to accelerate the growth rate and improve the efficiency of social production in the territory in question demands of all people's control bodies vigorous, day-to-day involvement in the practical solution of these important tasks.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves that:

1. The USSR People's Control Committee and people's control bodies in the republics and at local level, guided by the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress on resolutely restructuring the work of state and public bodies in the interests of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, should persistently increase the effectiveness of checks on the actual fulfillment of party directives, Soviet laws, and government decisions, prevent violations of state, plan, and contract discipline, and seek to swiftly eliminate shortcomings in the work of the management apparatus, enterprises, institutions, and organizations. Bold and principled action must be taken in all cases where the interests of state and society are being damaged. The control process must be made more open.

2. The USSR People's Control Committee must:

Ensure that every people's control committee, group, and post makes use at its enterprise, kolkhoz, institution, or organization of its powers under the law in implementing specific tasks to intensify production, improve output quality, and meet delivery commitments, in combating mismanagement and all encroachments on the people's porperty, and in fighting for stronger order and organization in all areas of work and for the elimination of bureaucracy and red tape;

Intensify monitoring of the implementation of the Food Program and the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production, of the fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing and social facilities, and of the observance of legislation of nature conservation;

Increase the role of people's control in eliminating shortcomings in the organization and activity of the state management apparatus, carry out regular, thorough checks on the organization of departmental control, and be more exacting toward leaders of ministries and other bodies and o ganization with regard to the state of this work;

Increase the responsibility of all officials for violations of legislation and state discipline, abuse of official position, protectionism, inactivity and indifference, and a tolerant attitude toward shortcomings.

3. The USSR People's Control Committee and all people's control bodies must:

Constantly improve their work style and methods, generate an atmosphere of self-critical assessment of its results, and a high degree of mutual exactingness and principledness. The role and responsibility of committee members must be increased; an effort must be made to ensure that every check contributes to the rectification and prevention of shortcomings, the eradication of overreporting and falsification of accounts and all attempts ot deceive the state, the strengthening of discipline, the steady improvement of the situation, and the consolidation of the principles of social justice;

Consistently improve the activity of people's control groups and posts by stepping up the work of all people's controllers and expanding their links with deputies' groups and posts, trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations, and law-enforcement and other state bodies. Matters should be arranged in such a way that people's controllers regularly report back to labor collectives;

Ensure close examination of citizens' communications and the adoption of exhaustive measures on instances of violations and abuses reported in them and efficient use of alerts in the press and in working people's letters in order to make control more productive;

Educate the personnel of people's control bodies in a spirit of intolerance of all shortcomings and violations of Soviet laws, conscientious fulfillment of their duties, and a high degree of moral purity. It is considered expedient to carry out regular certification of the personnel of people's control bodies.

4. Union and autonomous republic supreme soviets, supreme soviet presidiums, and councils of ministers and local soviets must implement specific measures to strengthen leadership of people's control bodies in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands on fundamentally improving monitoring of the fulfillment of adopted decisions, plans, and laws and activating all monitoring activity. The work of people's control bodies must be regularly and thoroughly analyzed and they must be relied on to monitor the activity of the relevant state bodies, enterprises, institutions, and organizations. There must be regular discussions of people's control committee reports at soviet sessions. Depending on the results of the most important checks, their reports and proposals are to be considered in republican supreme soviet presidiums and councils of ministers and in local soviet ispolkoms and there must be a principled reaction to the shortcomings which are revealed. People's controllers must be protected against any harassment, all legal guarnatees of their rights must be safeguarded, and rigorous action must be taken against officials who suppress criticism and persecute people's controllers.

5. Ministries, USSR and union and autonomous republic state committees an departments, and leaders of associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, institutions, and organizations must give every assistance to the work of people's control bodies, make prompt use of materials from checks, react in a businesslike way to questions and proposals put forward by these bodies, adopt exhaustive measures to rectify the situation, take tough action against peopie responsible for shortcomings and violations, encourage the activity of people's controllers, and protect their rights.

6. The USSR Prosecutor's Office must ensure the prompt examination of materials on lawbreaking and official abuses sent in by people's control committees and the investigation of criminal cases instituted on the basis of these materials. Checks must be carried out in conjunction with the USSR People's Control Committee on observance of the demands of the Law on People's Control in the USSR, particularly with regard to protecting the rights and legitimate actions of people's controllers.

7. The proposals and observations contained in the coreport of the chambers' Legislative Proposals Commissions and deputies' speeches at this session on the question of the activity of the USSR People's Control Committee are to be sent to the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR Council of Ministers must enhance the responsibility of leaders of USSR ministries, state committees, and departments for the state of departmental control. Specific measures must be adopted on further improving the activity of monitoring bodies in the management sphere and improving the coordination of their work in order to eliminate parallelism and duplication in monitoring activity and ensure that it is effective in all national economic sectors.

The USSR Supreme Soviet expresses confidence that people's control bodies, unswervingly following the principles of socialist control and guided by party and state directives, will make a fitting contribution to the filfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The Kremlin, Moscow, 19 November 1986.

GORBACHEV CALLS FOR CRACKDOWN AGAINST RELIGION

AU281945 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, Nov 28 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has called for the "determined and pitiless" suppression of religious activities in the Moslem-populated Soviet central Asian republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, he urged local Communist Party leaders to step up "atheist propaganda" and warned them that they would be expected to explain any indulgence shown to the faithful.

Mr Gorbachev made his remarks in the Uzbek capital, Tashkent, on Monday, during a 24-hour stopover en route to India for an official visit. They were carried in full by the local daily PRAVDA VOSTOKA, which reached here Friday. The Soviet leader was quoted as calling for "a determined and pitiless combat against religious manifestations." "Even the slightest variance between words and acts is intolerable in this domain," Mr Gorbachev was quoted as saying.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET TO HOLD SESSION 2 DEC

LD291630 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today we received an announcement form the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidum. The fourth session of the Republic's Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation is to begin at 1000 on 2 December in the Great Kremlin Palace.

SHCHERBITSKIY AT UKRAINE SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD280433 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Important measures for accelerating the pace of the economic and social development of the republic have been outlined at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, which has opened today in Kiev. The discussion of the drafts of the state plan and the budget of the republic for 1987, and the progress of the fulfillment of the plan in the current year are on the agenda.

At the session it was noted that the working people of the Soviet Ukraine have ensured the acceleration of the pace of the development of public sector production. However, the enterprises of light and local industry as well as the state agro-industrial complex of the republic have not reached projected indices. Many farms have not reached their planned tasks for the production and purchases of grain, sugar beet, flax and some other kinds of products.

Great attention has been paid at the session to questions of the transition of the sectors of the economy to the new conditions of economic management. The deputies specified the reasons that are in the way of the dynamic development of the economy, criticizing the ministries and departments which still underutilize reserves, revise the tasks of the plan without good reason, allow the overexpenditure of raw and other materials, fuel and energy, and introduce the achievements of scientific and technological progress slowly.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian communist party Central Committee, is taking part in the session.

Focus on Economy

LD290710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Ways for intensifying the republic's economy in the second year of the 5-Year Plan, the further enhancing of the welfare of working people, and the deepening of socialist democracy were discussed at a session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet that ended today. In the second day of the session's work, tasks were examined relating to fulfilling the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, on measures further to enhance the role, and strengthen the responsibility of the soviets of the people's deputies for accelerating socioeconomic development in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the session.

UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPRIMANDS INSTITUTE

AU170942 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- Restructuring Work Among Cadres in Scientific Research Collectives"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the efforts made by the party committee and the management of the Extra-Hard Materials Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences to restructure work among cadres in accordance with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. In the decision that was adopted the Central Committee noted the substantial contribution made by the institute to developing technological processes in order to obtain extrahard materials and to developing highly productive tools using these materials.

At the same time, in recent years the institute's influence on settling problems in this sphere and on the situation in industry has sharply declined. The level of the work performed by the management and the party organization among cadres is not up to the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and does not meet party requirements with regard to restructuring and to accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

The institute's management and party committee have underestimated the development of theoretical research, have failed to take effective measures to engage prominent scientists in training highly qualified cadres for developing physical and chemical bases and technology for the synthesis of diamonds and other extra hard materials, and as a result of this the institute has failed to shape a strong nucleus of highly qualified specialists able to develop real fundamental research, and to make sufficient headway to ensure a radical technological re-equipment in production.

The institute gives preference to petty subjects [melkotemye] and runs after an outward appearance of an economic effect at any price, including by means of insignificantly improving what has been made before.

The qualification level of the institute's scientific workers rank among the academy's lowest. The share of doctors of sciences among them is 60 percent smaller than the average in the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Leading cadres are frequently being selected not on the basis of businesslike, moral, and political qualities, but on the grounds of friendly relations and personal likings. The role of the party organization in distributing scientific workers has been minimized, and unscrupulousness is frequently permitted.

The institute's management and party committee are inert in restructuring. The way they reexamined subjects to determine priorities in scientific research was formal and did not intensify work that could have resulted in a qualitatively new level in developing extra hard materials, as well as technologies for obtaining and applying them. Practically nothing has been done to restructure the cadres psychologically and to encourage scientific discussions. A critical analysis of the results obtained has been replaced by mutual eulogies.

The institute's party committee and Comrade Ye. K. Bondarev, party committee secretary, have actually withdrawn from pursuing cadre policy, have lost sharpness in assessing the businesslike and political qualities of staff members; they try to turn a blind eye toward the atmosphere of placidity and complacency, of satisfaction with the results achieved, which has emerged in the collective, and do nothing to restructure the party organization's work.

As a result, in recent years the prestige of the party committee has declined. Party meetings avoid acute problems, criticism is nonexistent, and the director and the party committee secretary have practically proved to be beyond criticism.

Evidence of serious deficiencies [izderzhki] in ideological work performed by the party organization are the numerous manifestations of carelessness, eyewash, the infringements of labor discipline, and hard drinking on duty, manifestations which are frequently not evaluated in adherence to party principles.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has found the activity of the institute's party committee and management in restructuring work among cadres in conformity with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress unsatisfactory. [paragraph continues]

A severe party punishment was inflicted on Comrade Ye. K. Bondarev for the failure to pursue cadre policy in the institute, the loss of sharpness in assessing the businesslike and political qualities of the workers, and passiveness in accomplishing tasks for restructuring. His further tenure in this office has been found inexpedient. A severe party punishment was inflicted on Comrade N.V. Novikov, director of the institute, for the serious omissions in the selection and distribution of cadres, and for the failure to take effective steps to eliminate stagnation in fundamental scientific research which is called upon to ensure prospects for the institute's development and to strengthen the institute's influence on the technological level of production.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has demanded resolute steps on the part of the management and the party committee to eliminate the shortcomings noted, and has obligated them to concentrate labor and material resources on the leading sectors of scientific research, and on the efforts to overcome the shortfall from the world level in matters within the institute's competence. Emphasis was placed on the need to intensify the work of all links of the complex, primarily of the special designing and technological bureau and the experimental plant, so that elaborations are passed on for serial production and that their large-scale application is organized in national economic branches.

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, the republic's ministries and departments running scientific institutions, obkoms, and the Kiev Gorkom have been instructed to critically examine the progress made in restructuring scientific research institutes and planning and designing organizations, as well as to give the latter practical assistance in invigorating this work, and in rendering it more dynamic and effective.

TWO PUBLIC PROSECUTORS DISMISSED IN UKRAINE

LD291453 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- The Collegium of the Procurator General's Office has relieved of their duties two public prosecutors from the Voroshilovgrad region, the Ukraine, for the gross violation of law, PRAVDA reported today.

Without having any evidence, the investigating authorities of the region charged V. Berkhin, head of the office of the journal SOVETSKI SHAKHTYOR (Soviet mineworker) for the Donetsk and Voroshilovgrad regions, with malicious hooliganism. The USSR Procurator General's Office conducted its own investigation into the case and found out that criminal proceedings had been instituted against the journalist because he had brought to light defects in the work of the law-enforcement agencies.

The Public Prosecutor's Office of the Ukraine found gross violation of the law in this case, but confined itself to ordering that Berkhin be released from custody. It did not examine the reasons for the law violation. Nor did it call to account those who were guilty of it. The USSR Procurator General's Office interfered and dismissed the Berkhin case.

It has been suggested that the USSR minister of the interior severely punish officers of the law-enforcement agencies who violated the law in this case. Measures were taken against other officials who were found guilty.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CHANGES EXPLAINED

PM181253 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No. 46 in Russian Nov 86 (Signed to Press 5 Nov 86) p 21

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Shemyatenkov under the rubric "Reserves of Acceleration": "Restructuring of Foreign Economic Activity"]

[Text] The process of the revolutionary destruction of outdated forms and methods of work, started by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, is embracing more and more new spheres of public life. One component of the in-depth restructuring of the economic mechanism in our country is the radical improvement of foreign economic activity. The resolutions recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers envisage a number of major measures in this sphere.

By the mid-eighties the USSR's foreign economic relations had attained an impressive scale. The volume of trade turnover exceeded R140 billion in 1985. More than 3,200 national economic installations were built and commissioned in 60 world countries with economic and technical assistance from the USSR.

Nonetheless the level and particularly the nature of foreign economic relations by no means corresponds with the country's production, scientific, and technical potential. The USSR accounts for more than 20 percent of world industrial output and only 4 percent of international trade turnover. Fuel and energy good constitute more than 80 percent of Soviet exports. The proportion of machinery, equipment, and transport facilities fell from 21.5 percent in 1970 to 13.6 percent in 1985.

Essentially it is a case of the established mechanism for implementing the state monopoly in foreign economic relations having ceased to meet the needs of the country's intensification and accelerated economic development. In these conditions the party and government have set the task, while preserving and reinforcing the state monopoly in foreign economic activity, of bringing the whole mechanism for its implementation into line with the new demands and tasks.

As is known, the state foreign trade monopoly was established in our country by the Soviet of People's Commissars' decree of 22 April 1918 "On the Nationalization of Foreign Trade."

The immediate aim of this document was to protect the not-yet-firm socialist structure from the economic and political onslaught of the class enemy. Russia, backward and ravaged by war, could only achieve more or less acceptable conditions for trade exchange with foreign countries by concentrating its meager export resources to the maximum and strictly centralizing import control.

But even then, during the harsh battle to consolidate the newborn social structure, it became clear that the state foreign trade monopoly was no temporary, forced measure but one of the foundations of the future socialist economy. It is the most ample [ndekuatuyy] expression of socialist ownership and the economic laws of socialism.

The CPSU and the Soviet state have never retreated one step from the principle of a state monopoly on foreign economic activity. At the same time this principle is itself not something frozen and alien to change. It is realized through a flexible and mobile mechanism which is purposefully adapted by the party and state to changing historical conditions.

For a long time the state foreign trade monopoly was naturally associated with the activity of the People's Commissariat and then the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Our country's participation in the international division of labor consisted almost exclusively in the delivery and purchase of goods carried out through Ministry of Foreign Trade organs. Naturally the structure of the ministry and consequently of the mechanism for exercising the foreign trade monopoly changed. New all-union foreign trade associations emerged and joint-stock companies were founded abroad. The right to make foreign trade deals was granted not only to state organizations but also to the USSR Tsentrosoyuz cooperative organization.

A major change in the foreign trade monopoly mechanism was the creation in 1957 of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. It was dictated by the emergence of a fundamentally new foreign economic function of the socialist state: As well as participting in international trade, the state also started to carry out international production activity, initially in the form of granting state credits and providing economic and technical assistance to socialist and developing states.

However, at the present stage of our development the established stereotype of foreign economic activity management, when the immediate producers of exports and consumers of imports are cut off from participation in it, the further development of the foreign economic complex has started to slow down.

Toward In-Depth Production Sharing [subhead]

The radical restructuring of foreign economic activity being carried out today is of fundamental importance in overcoming the disparity between the outdated mechanism for exercising the foreign trade monopoly and the enhanced potential of the Soviet economy and the tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. It is deemed necessary on the one hand to radically activate the work of all ministries, departments, enterprises, and science and production associations taking part in foreign trade relations and, on the other, to substantially raise the standard and effectiveness of the coordination of foreign economic activity.

Twenty-one sector departments and seventy enterprises and science and production associations linked more closely with export deliveries will have the right as of 1 January 1987 to go into foreign markets independently. This number will subsequently be enlarged. The personnel of a number of all-union foreign trade associations will be transferred to them, and the necessary rights and material and financial resources are being granted. Their responsibility to the state and accountability for the end results of work will also radically increase.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade will retain control of trade in fuel, raw materials, food, and some machinery and equipment, that is, goods of statewide importance. The division of functions between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations is clarified. The State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations will carry out not only the construction of enterprises abroad put also the startup of installations built with the Soviet Union's help.

The direct involvement of producers in foreign economic activity and the introduction of integral financial autonomy will create the internal preconditions for improving the quality and competitiveness of Soviet goods. [paragraph continues]

Opportunities are opened up for broader participation by enterprises and associations in international production sharing, the organization of industrial component production and technical services in capitalist and developing countries, efficient utilization of scientific and technical innovations, the ensuring of an organic link between production and the foreign consumer, improved import effectiveness, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and broader exploitation in general of the advantages of the international division of labor.

The particular realization of these preconditions requires a substantial change in the principles of foreign economic activity. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions outline a decisive switch from simple trade relations to in-depth production sharing. The character of relations in this area with both socialist and capitalist countries is changing, though the ways these changes are being implemented are profoundly different.

Major tasks face our economic science. Let us take, as an example, the topic question of finding the best ways to coordinate national systems of planning and commodity-money circulation, and reproduction as a whole.

The tenet that is the starting point here is that, within the framework of the socialist community, foreign economic relations have been based and will continue to be based on the principles of socialist internationalism and planned economic management. Consequently, in contemporary conditions it is primarily the organizational forms and the system of planning of these relations that change. The task is to make in-depth production sharing with fraternal countries a truly integral and dynamically developing part of national economic plans.

For this purpose substantial changes are envisaged in the mechanism for implementing socialist ownership and commodity-money relations within the world socialist economy. We are talking about the broad development of direct relations between enterprises with a view to implementing the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000. New impetus is being given to the activity of fraternal countries' international associations and organizations.

By granting enterprises considerable powers in foreign economic activity, including the right to set contract prices independently and plan the development of shared production jointly with partners, large-scale reciprocal links between national reproduction processes will be achieved.

Particular theoretical complications arise in the scientific study of ways to deepen sharing with firms in capitalist countries, because that is a question of a qualitatively new form of collaboration between partners representing two opposing social systems.

On the Basis of Mutual Advantageous Partnership [subhead]

The expansion of production activity in relations with capitalist countries will be effected on the one hand within the framework of deepened cooperation between Soviet enterprises and foreign firms and, on the other, by the creation of mixed enterprises on the Soviet Union's territory. The foreign partners will be provided with material conditions and guarantees which will ensure proper interest on their part. Of course, the activity of these enterprises will be conducted in strict accordance with Soviet legislation and the economic interests of the Soviet state.

On entering the world capitalist market, the socialist state comes up against the system of capitalist ownership, a whole collection of economic laws that are alien to it, and the mechanism for international economic relations created by imperialism. The socialist state cannot countermand the natural laws inherent in capitalism, but it is capable of protecting itself against their negative consequences.

In exactly the same way, when our capitalist partners have to deal with the socialist economy they come up against the whole gamut of its objective natural laws and are forced to take them into account and structure their foreign economic activity accordingly. The task is -- by carefully studying the whole complex of sociopolitical and economic problems that arise -- to enlarge as far as possible the range of forms enabling capitalist firms to be drawn into cooperation with the socialist economy on terms of mutual advantage and without detriment to socialism's vital interests.

However, it would be short-sighted to suppose that Soviet enterprises and science and production associations will be able to exercise successfully the right granted to them to enter the world capitalist market merely by applying technical and engineering measures and expanding the range and improving the quality of products. It must not be forgotten that they will be faced with a bitter fight against the multinational corporations that hold the commanding heights in international trade. And for this reason we must conduct an active foreign economic policy and take an active part in the competitive struggle against monopoly capital. However, this does not signify aggression; I am talking merely of those forms of competition which are alien to "economic warfare" methods.

The many years of existing experience of the functioning of banks and trading firms with socialist states' participation in principle also favors the creation in capitalist countries belonging wholly or partially to socialist states. For these purposes it is possible to use the creation of new companies, the acquisition (complete or partial) of firms already in existence, and the establishment of various kinds of contract relations.

The exploitation in production of socialist countries' patents looks especially promising -- at present these are sold mainly in the license trade system. The socialist countries still make insufficient use of the advantages of the monopoly on their own scientific and technical achievements and at the same time are forced to pay excessive amounts to capitalist firms for the purchase of modern high-technology products. I believe that, with the enhanced role of foreign economic activity in the management system, the socialist countries will make wider use of the foreign economic potential of their scientific and technical achievements.

A topic task is to make more active use of competition means not based on price: improved product quality, the possibilities of advertising, and after-sales service. The socialist states' lag in this sphere is one of the most important factors which reduces the competitiveness of their goods in the world capitalist market. These forms of competition, engendered through the specific conditions of the struggle among monopolies, have resulted in major changes in the producer-consumer relationship. The precision "refining" of a product's quality to meet the needs of different groups and even individual consumers, advertising information, the maintenance by the producer of the consumption value of the product during its use by the consumer -- all these additional services, engendered by capitalst marketing, have long been part of the social consumption value of products. Even the most modern product today finds no opening in the capitalist market if its consumer properties are not reinforced by nonprice competitive elements.

The successful implementation of the fundamentally new tasks in the sphere of foreign economic activity now largely depends on how the sector ministries, enterprises, and associations interpret and augment the valuable experience accumulated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The bold promotion of the best industrial specialists to foreign economic work must be combined with a careful and assiduous attitude to experienced foreign trade and foreign economic cadres transferring to industry. It is tremendously important to create an effective system of professional training and retraining which fully reflects the special features and tasks of foreign economic activity and modern forms and methods for their implementation.

The measures being implemented to radically improve foreign economic activity open a new page in the development of the state monopoly on foreign trade. The bold restructuring of foreign economic activity being carried out in our country raises economic competition between the two systems to a new, higher level and makes it possible to exploit more fully the advantages of the socialist planned economic system.

SILAYEV ADDRESSES MACHINE BUILDING BUREAU SESSION

PM261645 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Nov 86 p 2

[Own correspondent I. Klimenko report: "Experience of Ivanovo Machine Tool Builders"]

[Text] Ivanovo -- a local session of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau on Machine Building held in Ivanovo has discussed measures to reduce the planning and production preparation time of competitive machinery on the basis of the experience of the Ivanovo machine building production association named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR.

N. Panichev, USSR minister of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; M. Shkabardnya, USSR minister of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; and other senior officials of ministries and departments, took part in an exchange of opinions.

The session was addressed by I. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau on Machine Building.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM ON YAMAL PENINSULA -- Drillers have struck petroleum at a depth of 2.5 km at the northern extremity of the Yamal Peninsula in Tyuman Oblast -- the first time oil has been discovered at such northerly latitudes in the USSR. The new deposit has been named Zapadno-Tambeyskoye and it confirms the presence of petroleum in the Yamal Peninsula. Extraction operations there are planned to begin during the next 5-year plan and initial preparatory work on the deposit near Novyy Port on the mouth of the Ob is already underway. A railway line and electric power transmission lines are being driven through to the center of the peninsula. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2104 GMT 28 Nov 86 LD]